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Pentagon 'Spies' Reported Known To Nixon in 1972

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—David R. Young Jr., a member of the White House "plumbers" group, concluded in a special report President Nixon in early 1972 that Adm. Thomas H. Moore, irman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had received secret National Security Council documents taken from the office of Henry A. Singer, well placed source said yesterday.

Mr. Young's report, described by some sources as having been "book length," was said to have summarized his investigation into an alleged military-intelligence operation inside the White House. The sources said that Mr. Young had concluded that classified materials were provided both to Adm. Moore's office and to Jack Anderson, the columnist, whose publication in December, 1971, of White House papers on the India-Pakistan war initially prompted the inquiry.

The existence of Mr. Young's formal report became known as the mystery deepened and questions mounted over the military-intelligence operation.

A New York Times dispatch from Washington Saturday reported that one of the officials who participated in Mr. Young's inquiry had later sought to "blackmail" his way into a more important job by threatening to make the secret material public as well as to expose the existence of the military activities inside the White House.

Queries Shunned

No one in the White House would respond yesterday to telephone calls about the matter.

On Friday, the White House said that the source of some "deliberate leaks to the media" had been traced to a "low-level employee whose clerical tasks gave him access to highly classified information." The statement made no mention of the allegation of military spying inside the White House. Adm. Moore, who denied any knowledge of the alleged intelligence operation.

A basic question that arises as a result of accounts made public last week involves the handling of Yeoman 1st Cl. Charles E. Radford, a former member of the military spy unit inside the National Security Council, who was identified in Mr. Young's report, according to sources, as the main source of the leaks. The sources said that he was the "low-level employee" referred to by the White House.

Yeoman Radford was never formally charged with any offense and is still on active duty with the Navy at a reserve center in Salem, Ore. He has refused to comment on the issue, telling a newspaperman yesterday that he had been ordered by Navy officials not to talk. A Navy officer on duty in the Pentagon said, however, that he knew of no such order.

Another question revolves around the status of Adm. Moore. Sources said that Mr. Young had established that Yeoman Radford, said to be an excellent secretary, was formally assigned to Adm. Moore's staff while working for the National Security Council and had at one time worked in offices across a Pentagon hallway from the admiral's personal quarters.

Reassignment Puzzle

A number of former and present government officials interviewed by The New York Times in recent days wondered why, in the face of the reported evidence amassed by Mr. Young, President Nixon appointed the admiral in mid-1972 to a second two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

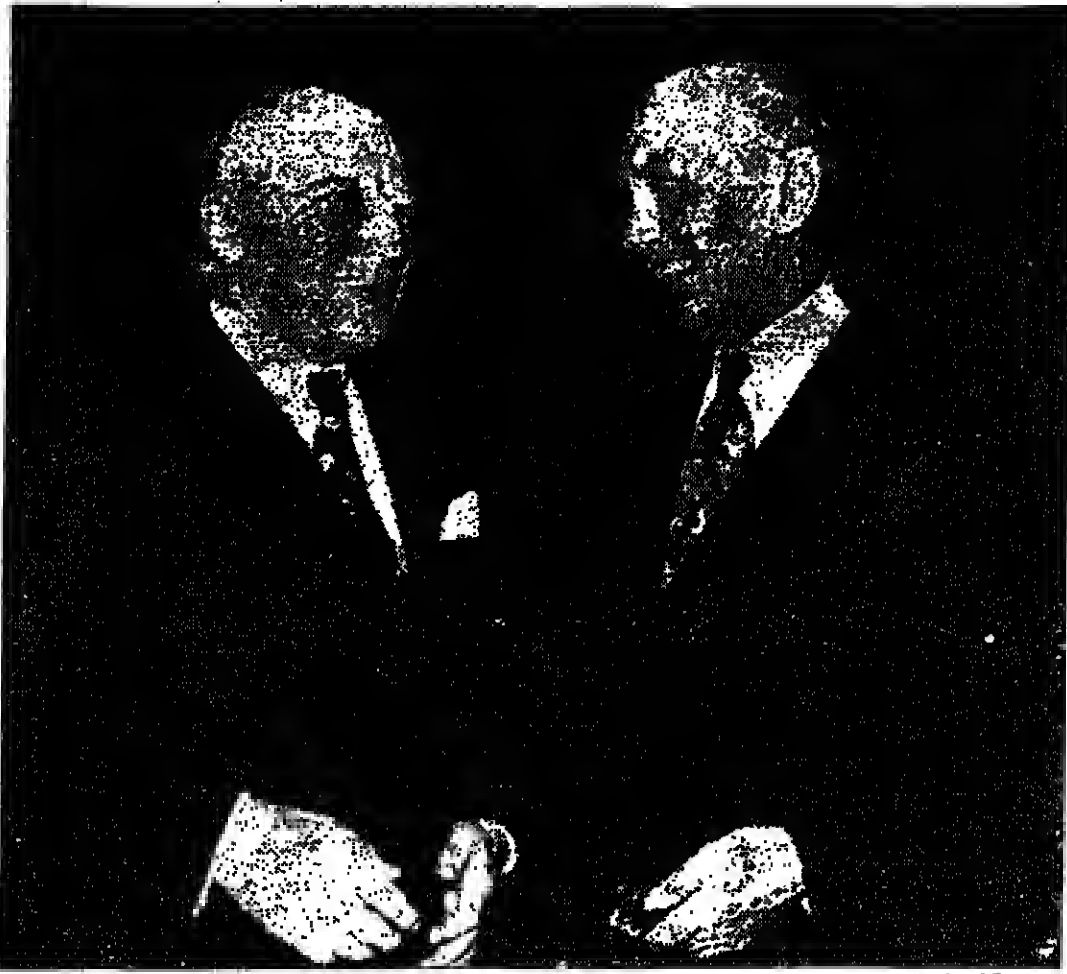
The Chicago Tribune reported yesterday that Mr. Nixon became so angered when he first learned of Adm. Moore's alleged involvement in the Security Council intelligence operation that he wanted to oust him.

Asked about that report, a source close to the admiral described the Nixon-Moore relationship as "very good" and said that the admiral had been advised by the President in February, 1972, that he was going to be reappointed as JCS chairman, the nation's highest military job.

This Navy source also said that Rear Adm. Robert O. Welander, the head of the military liaison office in the National Security Council, had been responsible for the abrupt transfer of Yeoman Radford after publication of the India-Pakistan papers. Mr. Young, however, was known to have reported that Adm. Welander had been involved in the passing of information from Mr. Kissinger's office to Adm. Moore's office.

Sources interviewed yesterday continued to be sharply divided on the significance of the military's alleged spying on a White House agency.

A number of White House and Senate officials have said that it (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



EEC TALKS—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel (left) of West Germany and Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain at Common Market conference opening yesterday in Brussels.

Improved Atmosphere at Brussels

Gain Is Seen on EEC Regional Fund

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Although the Common Market's foreign ministers failed today to resolve the crisis about the size and distribution of a regional fund to help the community's underdeveloped areas, they claimed progress in discussions of compromise proposals to resolve the deadlock.

The meeting's chairman, West Germany's Walter Scheel, said before the ministers adjourned for dinner: "There will be no agreement tonight." But both his British and French opposite numbers praised the improved atmosphere of the talks, contrasting them with the confrontation before Christmas.

EEC officials predicted it might take two weeks more to resolve the issue. They hoped it could be settled before representatives of the Nine went to Washington for talks with President Nixon about the world energy crisis.

Monetary Union Blocked

Common Market ministers are aware that until they agree on the size of the regional fund—\$2.25-billion over three years has been proposed by the European Commission—no progress can be made on the second stage of the EEC's economic and monetary union, nor can any common energy policy be drawn up.

In a parallel meeting, the community's farm ministry discussed a proposal by the French government that the price of beef for the producer should be immediately increased by 10 percent. But this meeting also made little headway. Six countries were ranged against the French, who were supported by the Italians and the Irish. The others argued that to agree to the French proposal would be to raise the price of beef to the consumer to an unacceptable level.

There was also anxiety that if EEC members were prepared to settle a price for a product outside the annual price-fixing negotiations, which are scheduled to start soon, it would set a precedent which would open EEC authorities to similar requests.

The British Agriculture Minister, Joseph Godber, told the meeting: "This could set a dangerous example if there was a settlement of beef prices at this meeting. It could mean we would have emergency sessions of this kind all year round."

But most interest focused on the foreign ministers' discussion of the impasse over the regional fund. The gap between West Germany's position and that held by the British, Irish and Italians—who would be the chief beneficiaries of the fund—was still extremely wide.

However, the suggestion that these three nations should almost exclusively benefit from a fund, albeit much smaller than the \$3 billion they seek, received a cautiously favorable response from other ministers.

The French expressed the view that 10 percent of the fund should (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Union Seen in Doubt Tunis Ousts 'Architect' Of Libya Merger Pact

By Jonathan C. Randal

TUNIS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Barely two-day-old plans for merging Libya and Tunisia into the Islamic Arab Republic today suffered a major—and perhaps fatal—setback when the principal Tunisian proponent, Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi, was unceremoniously fired.

No government explanation accompanied the radio announcement of a four-post cabinet shakeup. Mr. Masmoudi's name was not even mentioned.

Nor was there any mention of the merger plan on the state-controlled radio and the Tunisian News Agency. The radio and agency abruptly stopped carrying provincial messages of support for the scheme, which many Tunisians are criticizing.

Mr. Masmoudi was replaced as foreign minister by Habib Chatti, who was director of Mr. Bourguiba's presidential cabinet. In an interview, Mr. Masmoudi said President Habib Bourguiba today invoked the minister's allegedly anti-American policies on China, North Vietnam and Cambodia, dropping him after more than 3 1/2 years in the foreign affairs job.

Castle With Antiques

Speaking in his luxurious suburban home—a former castle filled with antiques—Mr. Masmoudi, in full-length Arab gown and slippers, expressed the hope that the merger would go ahead despite his eviction from government.

But harring unforeseen developments, without Mr. Masmoudi's constant prodding presence, analysts doubted that the merger would amount to more than a footnote in Arab history as the shortest-lived such scheme.

Speaking of the agreement signed between Mr. Bourguiba and Mohammed Qadhafi of Libya Saturday on the Tunisian island of Djerba, Mr. Masmoudi said, "I consider the signatures as fine signatures and if the price of a merger is my person, it's little enough to pay."

Political analysts suggested that the surprising merger announcement Saturday—and the equally surprising disgrace of Mr. Masmoudi today—reflected the swirling domestic infighting which has surrounded the increasingly mercurial Tunisian President.

'Supreme Combatant'

At 70, Mr. Bourguiba, known as the "supreme combatant" since the days he negotiated his country's independence from France, is suffering from hardening of the arteries and a barely disguised battle for his succession has raged for years.

The analysts noted that Mr. Masmoudi brought off the merger signature when three extremely important presidential advisers were out of the country—Mr. Bourguiba's second wife Wassila, his son by a first marriage, Habib Bourguiba Jr., and Premier Hedi Nour.

Mr. Nour, who was known to be opposed to the merger, returned from a visit to Iran only several hours after the agreement had been signed. He lost little time in rallying opposition to the scheme, which many Tunisians considered unnatural despite the material advantages which might flow from Libya's oil riches.

Tunisians, a moderate, liberal and essentially tolerant people, are fearful of Libya's Islamic puritanism—be it in the form of bookburning or banning mini-skirts and alcoholic beverages.

Tunisians were agog in following "Masmoudi's coup" with the "counter-coup" today.

But running throughout much of the excited conversation was a note of sadness that Mr. Bourguiba had become so weak in his old age that his lieutenants were able to maneuver him openly into first accepting, then all but formally reneging on such an important project.

Even some of the drama's actors privately cautioned against what one of them called "trying to be overly rational."

In his interview, Mr. Masmoudi said Mr. Bourguiba reproached him with having angered the Americans in years past by recognizing China, North Vietnam and Prince Sihanouk's Peking-based government-in-exile.

The President said that Americans had said Mr. Masmoudi would not be welcomed in the White House when Mr. Bourguiba, who is intensely pro-American, is scheduled to make one of his periodic visits to Washington in May.

"I told the President that was ancient history with the Americans," Mr. Masmoudi said. He made no secret of his past political differences with the United States, which were often more regretted than resented in Washington, although Tunisia has received more U.S. aid than any other African country except Morocco and Ethiopia.

Mr. Masmoudi said he first realized the project was in trouble at 1 p.m. today.

Trip to Switzerland

The tripoff came when the radio failed to carry a communiqué he had worked out with Mr. Bourguiba this morning, announcing Jan. 18 as the day for the merger referendum in both countries and announcing that the President was putting off a trip to Switzerland in consequence.

During their morning meeting, Mr. Bourguiba had mentioned the alleged American objections to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Mohammed Masmoudi arriving in Tunis from Libya Sunday. Yesterday he was ousted as foreign minister.

Israeli Proposal Not Rejected

Kissinger Says Egypt's Plan 'Substantially Narrows Gap'

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 14 (AP).—Specifying that the Israeli-proposed proposal for troop disengagement was not being rejected, Egypt today forwarded to Tel Aviv through American Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, its own "plan and a map" for a pullback which Egypt called "the first step toward peace."

Mr. Kissinger took the Egyptian ideas and documents back to Israel in the fourth consecutive day of "shuttle diplomacy" which has seen him visit each country twice. In his departure statement, read by the U.S. ambassador, Mr. Kissinger said: "The gap between the two nations' disengagement demands has been substantially narrowed."

Mr. Kissinger altered his schedule for tomorrow to press ahead with efforts to shape the first substantial accord between Israel and an Arab neighbor since Israel's founding 25 years ago. He said he will make any plans where else I will go until I see how much more needs to be done.

The American arrived in Jerusalem at midnight. Jordan announced that Mr. Kissinger's scheduled visit tomorrow for consultations with King Hussein was being postponed until later in the week, and the military-level talks scheduled for tomorrow in Geneva were postponed, reportedly at the Egyptian request today. Observers said that the Egyptian and Israeli delegates to those talks may, at their next meeting, sign an accord now being worked out.

But, in an indication that matters were still somewhat in flux, with Mr. Kissinger's persuasive powers still facing a challenge when he got to Israel with Egypt's plan and map, there were differing predictions about the time of his return here.

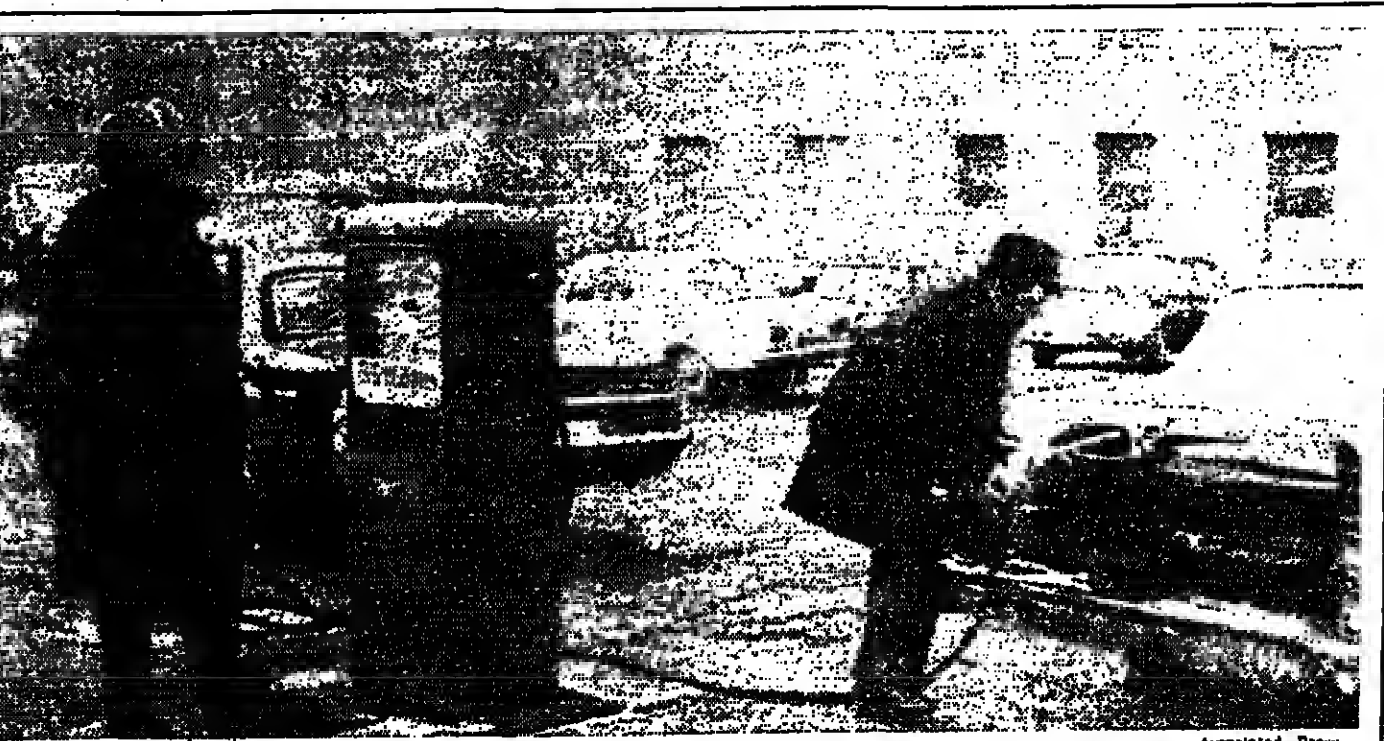
Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said Mr. Kissinger would return here tomorrow night. U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts said that his chief would be back within a day or two.

Mr. Kissinger's statement described his four and three-quarter hours of talks today with President Anwar Sadat as "fruitful, constructive and useful."

But he said that the armies' disengagement was a complicated matter. "There are many different aspects which were discussed," he reported.

His talks today began with a 3 1/2-hour session with Mr. Sadat, in the Nile-side villa where the President has been resting since a bronchitis attack last month.

Working groups headed by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Fahmy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



NO GASOLINE SHORTAGE IN MOSCOW—Granted there are far fewer automobiles in the Soviet capital than in any major city in fuel-short Western Europe, the Moscow motorist has not suffered from the energy crisis. He can still "fill 'er up" when he feels like it for about 59 cents a gallon—when he can find a service station.

Note Is Seen in U.K. as Talks Fail

By Alvin Shuster

ONDON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—For 5 1/2 hours of talks, Prime Minister Edward Heath and the union's union leaders failed to reach an agreement on the dispute with the coalers.

Heath said that he had "up his mind" to call a general election. But there were no signs that he had yet made up his mind.

Issue in today's talks was a coal by the Trades Union Congress that the miners, who have been offered a pay rise of 5 percent, be given more, even though the settlement would represent a breach of the government's anti-inflation policy.

In the union leaders said, would pledge not to use that threat as leverage in pressing pay claims.

was clear tonight, however, whether the leaders could keep their unions. In other government sources said, Heath felt the TUC pledge not to prevent demands for a pay rise beyond the legal pay.

On the other side, however, wanted the public impression that the proposal was dead. The union said the government had agreed to accept their ideas "so they were still talking about them."

A failure to agree at the end of the talks would mean that Britain would continue its three-day work week until the short weeks ordered by Mr. Heath after miners refused to work over the weekend.

Some freight will continue in areas engineers of another union to work.

de government officials had stinned on Page 2, Col. 8)

ds Still Ravage Italian State

NEY, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Areas of New South Wales are an inland sea as the worst floods this century continued to claim life, property and livestock.

persons drowned and some owners in the northwest of the state were reported to have lost 12,000 sheep in floodwaters estimated that 1,000 were homeless and countless marooned. Authorities took and crop losses alone estimated at \$50 million

No Attack Expected Within 6 Months

U.S. Intelligence Doubts Hanoi Push

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The American intelligence community doubts that North Vietnam is going to launch a major offensive against South Vietnam within the next six months.

According to intelligence sources and administration officials, the formal position of the intelligence community, as embodied in a policy paper, is that the chances are slightly less than 50-50 that Hanoi will strike.

But, informally, most intelligence officers believe that the odds are not slightly but significantly less than 50-50 that North Vietnam will mount an offensive in this dry season in Vietnam.

In the area of Vietnam intelligence, the two key men are William E. Colby, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and George A. Carver Jr., its chief national intelligence officer.

Both were considered controversial figures over the years in the development of U.S. policy in

South Vietnam. One analyst remarked, however, that "even though we recognize their past histories on Vietnam, I think that they're trying to be intellectually fair on the current estimates."

Several intelligence specialists said that they were denied access to important pieces of intelligence, namely, the content of conversations between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and such foreign leaders as Leonid I. Brezhnev, Chou En-lai, and Le Duc Tho.

Tough to Guess

"It's hard to make guesses about what Hanoi is going to do without having some idea of what those guys are telling Kissinger," an analyst said, "about whether or not Moscow and Peking would help Hanoi out in resupplying an all-out offensive," he added.

In an interview, Mr. Colby confirmed this, but he went on to say: "Kissinger keeps me informed on his conversations with foreign leaders, but I don't get a full formal briefing. I don't pass this down to the analysts except on rare occasions. These conversations are very sensitive. I myself factor them into the formal estimates of the intelligence community."

The prevailing judgment of recent months of intelligence estimating about Vietnam, administration and intelligence analysts said, was that both Hanoi and Saigon were still unwilling to risk the compromises necessary for a political settlement and that Hanoi's continuing objective was to gain control of South Vietnam by force.

In September, the intelligence services, in a policy paper, predicted that the chances were better than even that Hanoi would open a full-scale offensive in the dry season, beginning this month. Then in December, that estimate was updated and the odds reversed.

Composite View

Following is a composite view of the explanations of analysts for the shift.

Does Hanoi think that Moscow and Peking will support a renewed offensive? Probably not, the analysts said, but they noted that Mr. Carver believes probably yes.

Do Hanoi leaders expect that President Nixon would be able politically to resume the bombing of North Vietnam if big attacks were launched in the South? Almost certainly no.

Will Saigon force Hanoi's hand by launching a major attack in the South? A strong, but not positive no. Who has the upper hand in Hanoi's Politburo, the hawks or the doves? On balance, the intelligence community believes the doves now prevail. Mr. Carver is said to hold to the opposite view.

South Vietnamese Troops Retake Major Border Camp

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (AP).—A unit of 30 South Vietnamese troops today recaptured a border camp in the Central Highlands taken four months ago by the North Vietnamese, the Saigon command reported.

Helicopters landed the government patrol in the Le Minh camp and they met only light resistance, according to the government's chief military spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien.

Other sources said the patrol landed just after noon after 40 strikes by South Vietnamese helicopter gunships and bombers. Col. Hien said a regiment was moving toward the camp to support the advance party.

The camp is 23 miles west of Pleiku, the capital of the Central Highlands, and 15 miles from the Cambodian border. It was lost on Sept. 23 and was the first battalion-size government position the North Vietnamese have captured since the Jan. 23 cease-fire.

The camp was defended by about 400 government Rangers, half of them Montagnard tribesmen. They abandoned the camp after five hours of heavy fighting.

"The base is located on an infiltration corridor," Col. Hien said, and we believe the North Vietnamese wanted to get rid of

it to make their infiltration of war materials and troops into Pleiku and Kontum easier."

Col. Hien also announced that South Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators made no progress today during talks on the exchange of civilian and military prisoners. The exchange was suspended in July.

Meanwhile, a government general said today that two North Vietnamese regiments had moved to within 20 miles of Saigon.

Lt. Gen. Pham Quoc Thuan, commander of the Third Military Region, said the two regiments of an estimated 4,000 North Vietnamese planned to "attack the Binh Hoa Air Base, South Vietnam's largest, around the three-day Tet Lunar New Year festival that begins Jan. 23. The base is 15 miles north of Saigon."

He said the North Vietnamese have infiltrated 30,000 troops and 100,000 tons of material into the area.

Cambodian Plane Downed

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Rebel gunners have shot down a Cambodian plane which was strafing insurgent strongholds near the capital's Pochentong Airport.

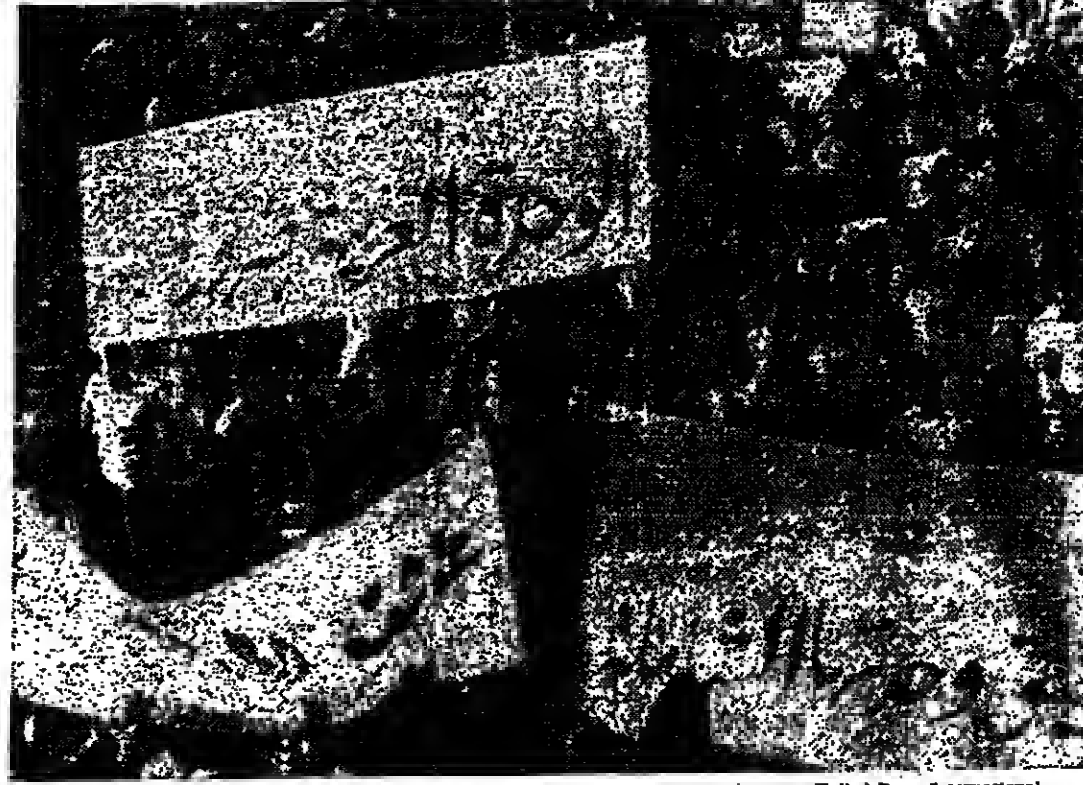
Field reports said the plane burst into flames and crashed. The five crew members were believed to have been killed.

About 3,000 rebel troops were reported fighting their way toward the airport in an attempt to cut it off from the capital.

Guerrillas fired three rockets into Phnom Penh yesterday, wounding the wife of a French naval attaché and 11 other civilians, military officials said.

There were heavy clashes south of Phnom Penh, 38 miles southwest of the capital, and 15 insurgent troops and two government soldiers were killed, the Cambodian command said.

Yesterday, guerrilla forces cut Highway 4 in three places south of the capital, severing Phnom Penh's link to Cambodia's only deepwater port at Kampong Som.



Huge crowd in Tripoli demonstrating on Sunday in support of merger with Tunisia.

Bourguiba Ousts 'Architect' Of Merger Accord With Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Masroufi, but the minister said that any cabinet reshuffle at this point would scarcely help the merger scheme.

When Mr. Bourguiba asked him whether he really wanted to stay on as foreign minister, Mr. Masroufi said he replied, "Yes, until the merger is settled."

Launch With Enthusiasm

After the 1 p.m. news, Mr. Masroufi said Mr. Bourguiba telephoned him and during the discussion it emerged the President was launching with his arch enemy, Mr. Nouri.

A meeting between Mr. Bourguiba, Mr. Masroufi and some other politicians was arranged for 4:30 p.m., Mr. Masroufi said, but the 4 p.m. news carried the announcement of his disgrace. "That's Tunisian folklore," Mr. Masroufi said.

Apart from working up the cabinet reshuffle—which also removed a Masroufi ally, Abdullah Farhat from the sensitive Defense Ministry post—Mr. Bourguiba found time Monday morning to receive the ambassadors of the United States and France, the countries which contribute the most aid to Tunisia.

U.S. Embassy sources said Ambassador Talcott Seelye spent 15 minutes with Mr. Bourguiba at the President's request, and that the government reshuffle was not discussed.

In an interview afterward on French television, Mr. Masroufi said he preferred merging with

Algeria, Tunisia's neighbor to the west, UPI reported.

[There had been contacts with Algeria about uniting our two nations," he said. "I feared this step as Algeria is a more influential Arab nation. In any case, we could not remain alone."

"Too Hurried"

"This union with Libya was too hurried, too quick."

He said Col. Gadhafi sought to unite with Tunisia after his planned merger with Egypt bogged down, the UPI report continued. "This union is the realization of a dream for Gadhafi."

Mr. Bourguiba convened Tunisia's Council of the Republic for an unscheduled meeting at 11 a.m. tomorrow. The council comprises all members of the government and of the ruling Neo-Destour party's executive. It meets several times a year to consider major policy issues.

Mr. Masroufi is a member of the executive and deputy secretary-general of the party and thus would normally attend the meeting.

2 Nations Rejet Merger

ALGIERS, Jan. 14 (AP).—Algeria and Morocco, which were invited to join the proposed Libya-Tunisia merger, today rejected the overture.

The Algerian Revolution Council and cabinet met here under President Houari Boumedienne. In Rabat, King Hassan II presided over a cabinet session.

An Algerian communiqué called the decision to merge Libya and Tunisia "a hasty and artificial attempt." Morocco called it "precipitated and improvised."

Advance Seen On EEC Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

be allocated immediately to the most underprivileged regions. The Germans, on the other hand, suggested that up to 80 percent could be given to Italy, Ireland and Britain.

On the initiative of Luxembourg, the three Benelux nations urged that for an initial period only the three countries with the most acute regional problems should receive money from the fund. They proposed that at a later date other members would be entitled to receive some of the fund's resources.

This suggestion was also well received by other countries, though some of them were prepared at this stage to commit themselves fully to this idea until the European Commission officials had evaluated the proposal in hard cash.

The ministers are scheduled to continue their discussions and will tackle the subject of a common energy policy for the community and how they should respond to Mr. Nixon's invitation to discuss the crisis.

Egypt Sends Plan to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

newsmen here today said: "These are the toughest negotiations I have ever been involved in, the most complex, but I like the people involved. It is humanly easier than Vietnam."

Mr. Fahmy, who was sitting beside him on a hotel terrace, remarked to American reporters: "You know that when your secretary of state puts his fingers in something it usually succeeds."

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Fahmy gave several informal briefings to newsmen. During one of them, Mr. Kissinger said that he now expected to be back in Washington early in the coming week, and, whereas he had originally expected to be home tomorrow or Wednesday.

Mr. Fahmy agreed with a reporter who suggested that the line to which Israel had proposed he own withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula was not satisfactory to Egypt.

"It could not be satisfactory because Dr. Kissinger is going back with an Egyptian map and other related language which together constitute a proposal for disengagement," he said.

Not a Counterproposal

He explained that this did not mean that the Israeli plan had been rejected, and said that Egypt's plan should not be regarded as a counterproposal.

Mr. Fahmy said that the Egyptian plan that Mr. Kissinger was taking to Israel was in "very clear-cut language." He added: "There must be no bickering again as there was over the second point of the six points"—a reference to the troop-disengagement section of the Nov. 11 Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire agreement.

Asked whether ships destined for Israel would be able to use the Suez Canal if and when it was reopened, Mr. Fahmy said: "In fact, they do not need it at all."

Mr. Fahmy said that Mr. Kissinger would go to Luxor—a trip he had originally planned for today—when he comes back here from Israel.

Asked about his own projected visit to Moscow, Mr. Fahmy said to begin on Wednesday or Thursday, Mr. Fahmy said: "I am going as soon as the secretary of state leaves."

Syria Reportedly Captured Radar

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Israeli military sources said last week that Syria captured some sophisticated U.S. electronic and radar equipment when its troops took an Israeli outpost on Mount Hermon on the first day of the October war.

The sources said the Syrians landed inside the perimeter fence of the fortress in helicopters bearing Israeli Air Force markings.

The sources also claimed that Soviet technicians were with the Syrian troops.

Vitriolic, Authoritative Attack

Pravda Assails Solzhenitsyn But Avoids Repression Threat

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet regime today published an authoritative and vitriolic attack on author Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, but again avoided an opportunity to threaten him with new repression.

The attack appeared in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper. Under the headline "The Path of Betrayal," the article assailed Mr. Solzhenitsyn of being a traitor, a counter-revolutionary, a falsifier and slanderer, an "internal emigrant," a provocateur and "a defector to the camp of the enemies of peace, democracy and socialism."

Any one of these charges could serve as the basis for legal action against Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet courts, but the article was pointedly silent on this issue. Moreover, it characterized Mr. Solzhenitsyn's transgressions as long-standing—as though nothing in his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago," was fundamentally worse than his earlier writings.

Since he was not punished for those earlier works, it seems reasonable to infer that the authorities are still not planning to punish him for "The Gulag Archipelago." This inference cannot be made with certainty, however.

No Capital for West

"Those gentlemen in the West who are earnestly praising Solzhenitsyn to the skies," Pravda said, "will hardly make any capital in this unsteady business, for the loathsome and pettiness of this creature are too glaring—both in the political and the moral sense."

"As is known," Pravda went on, "the Soviet people and the Writers' Union have repeatedly warned Solzhenitsyn that his behavior, which cast ignominy on the title of Soviet citizen, was inadmissible. But Solzhenitsyn heeded nothing and learned nothing. He was and he remained an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist."

Reviewing several of his works, Pravda alleged that Mr. Solzhenitsyn "deliberately took the side of the enemies of the Soviet system. In 'The Gulag Archipelago,' Pravda asserted, the author wrote that World War II 'disclosed to us generally that the worst thing on earth is to be a Russian.'"

Differing Perspectives

Today's attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn is probably the harshest ever published in this country. It is also the longest and most authoritative rebuke to the writer since December, 1970, when Pravda criticized him after he won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

On that occasion, Mr. Solzhenitsyn was lambasted in a long article signed "I. Anshandrov," a pseudonym used to denote top-level authority. It led to speculation that Mr. Solzhenitsyn might be arrested. Today's article was signed "I. Solovyev," also a pseudonym, but one lacking the special cachet of Anshandrov.

Until today Soviet comment on "The Gulag Archipelago" consisted of articles distributed by Tass, the government news agency, but unpublished in the Soviet press, or criticism broadcast on Soviet television and of stories (inspired by the original Tass material) reprinted in Soviet papers from Communist journals in East and West Europe.

It took Pravda 17 days after the appearance of "The Gulag Archipelago" in Paris to produce an authoritative Soviet comment. And this comment was somewhat confusing, because its harsh denunciation was not accompanied by any threats to Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Soviet propagandists have already said the general public does not understand why Mr. Solzhenitsyn is not severely punished. Today's Pravda article may add to that confusion.

Uncertainty Seen

The 17-day delay and the nature of today's attack suggest some uncertainty in the Soviet leadership as to how to react to "Gulag." This impression is reinforced by the fact that the main theme of the first official comments on the book—that it was being used to disrupt East-West

détente and to wage "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union—is skipped over lightly in today's authoritative article. It concentrates on discrediting Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the eyes of Soviet readers.

The article explicitly reaffirms the Soviet Communist party's "uncompromising criticism of 'the violations of legal rights associated with the cult of personality'—official Soviet shorthand for the mass killings and repressions of the Stalin era. Those 'violations of legality' are the principal theme of 'The Gulag Archipelago.'"

The article said Mr. Solzhenitsyn erred by ascribing these crimes to "the very nature of socialism." Instead of recognizing them as a departure from the norms of socialist society."

Vote Is Seen Near in U.K. As Talks Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

cautioned against optimism over the TUC proposal, the talks today had raised hopes for an end to the present impasse. Mr. Heath has repeatedly insisted that the miners must settle within Stage 1, the present phase of his price and incomes policy.

After the talks, Lionel Murray, the general secretary of the TUC, said the government gave no sign that "it is prepared to go any distance beyond its self-imposed Stage 1 in order to get a reasonable and acceptable settlement of the miners' claims." He added that government ministers displayed exaggerated fears about the willingness of unions to accept the plan.

Into the Future

"We had to satisfy them on the bit apparently failed," Mr. Murray said. "It is now up to the government to decide whether it uses an offer like the TUC's or gets Britain working again or persists in its policy of three-day working weeks stretching into the indefinite future."

Speaking for the government, William Whitelaw, the employment secretary, sought to say that the proposal was still alive. He said government leaders were "talking about our position" and added that "we would consider the possibility of further meetings."

"The government wants its settlements outside Stage 1," he said. "After all, between this and four million have already ended under it. That is a considerable number."

The next step will come Wednesday when officials from more than 100 unions affiliated with the TUC meet to discuss the industrial crisis and the proposal for restraint. If the idea is endorsed at that meeting, Mr. Whitelaw said, the government will discuss it further.

Paris Metro Strike Called Over Killing

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP).—Personnel of the Paris subway system were ordered today to join a five-hour strike tomorrow—from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.—protest the killing of an employee recently.

The strike will coincide with the man's funeral. A delegation of employees met with the director of the subway system today and complained of 400 attacks the last 18 months. There were also 455 muggings of travelers the employees said.

Italian Paper Price Rise

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The government has authorized an increase of 10 lire (1.6 cents) in the price of daily newspapers, it was announced here today. Paper now will cost 100 lire.

WEATHER

	C	F	Notes
ALGERIA	17	63	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy
BARCELONA	13	55	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	55	Cloudy
BOMBAY	24	75	Clear
BREITENBURG	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy
CARACAS	13	55	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Cloudy
HAMBURG	13	55	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	13	55	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
MILAN	13	55	Cloudy
MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
MOSCOW	13	55	Cloudy
NEW YORK	13	55	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
PARIS	13	55	Cloudy
PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
ROME	13	55	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	13	55	Cloudy
TOKYO	13	55	Cloudy
VIENNA	13	55	Cloudy
WARSAW	13	55	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy

(Continued on Page 1) U.S. Coast Guard cutter, 2000 tons, 2000 tons.

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Important Details in Watergate Case Ervin Aide Says New Data Requires Further Hearings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Ervin, chief counsel of the Senate Watergate committee, today said the panel has "important new information" and must hold further public hearings.

"I think the committee will now make a recommendation on the matter," Mr. Ervin said during a TV interview. He declined to say the nature of the information.

Mr. Ervin also denied that Sen. J. Edwin McClellan, D.-N.C., the committee chairman, believes a compromise can be reached with the White House on the basis of subpoenaed tape recordings.

"There are a number of tapes and additional documents that are absolutely essential to complete our work," Mr. Ervin said. "Sen. Ervin, he said, has complained about being misquoted concerning the White House refusal to surrender 500 items of subpoenaed documents and tapes."

Mr. Ervin said the five crucial tapes, involving former White House counsel John W. Dean III, are necessary "merely to form a legal case." He noted that the issue is pending before a federal judge.

Ervin on Compromise
Sen. Ervin was quoted last week as saying he would welcome a compromise with the White House on the matter of documents sought by the committee, provided the compromise were put in writing.

He was later quoted as saying, "If they would surrender these five tapes to the committee, as the committee has requested since last July, we might be able to drop conversation about the other tapes."

Nixon Is Given Goldwater's Endorsement

By Tim O'Brien
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Barry M. Goldwater said today that President Nixon is "leading and leading," despite the impact of Watergate.

Mr. Goldwater, one of the most influential conservatives in Congress and the Republican presidential nominee in 1964, said those who urged Mr. Nixon to create Operation Candor, a point, he said, that an assurance before the Senate Watergate committee "may offer only way out" for Mr. Nixon.

Greater Problems
Yesterday, Sen. Goldwater said, "We have much greater problems in this country and in the world than Watergate, and think the American people is getting the attitude—let's get the other things solved. And there's something more serious about the President in Watergate than what's come out, get off his back."

Mr. Goldwater said that he "heard any direct charges" about the President and that "I know nothing that he has to answer."

"I don't think he's guilty of anything connected with the Watergate, and I'll hold that until there's more proof in what I've seen," he said.

Mr. Goldwater cited the foreign policy of Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger as an example of the quality of the administration to govern the affairs of the United States.

Mr. Ervin did not rule out the possibility of a compromise with President Nixon about the surrender of Watergate evidence.

"I think the committee is always willing to work things out rather than go to court," Mr. Ervin said.

Mr. Ervin was not sure what the White House is saying, he added, when asked about the chances for a negotiated solution.

Pentagon Spying
Mr. Ervin was asked about reports that the White House had learned during the Watergate related probe, that the Pentagon had spied on Henry A. Kissinger and the National Security Council.

"What we were told was completely irrelevant to Watergate, taken in its complete sense," said Mr. Ervin. "It was a secret briefing by White House aides on the situation."

Mr. Ervin refused to confirm that he was told, along with Sen. Ervin, Sen. Howard Baker, R.-Tenn., the panel's minority leader, and Fred Thompson, the minority counsel, about the alleged spying.

"I'm not saying it's not true, and I'm not saying it's true," he said.

Impeaching Talk Seen Until 1976

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Arguments over whether President Nixon should be impeached will continue throughout the remaining three years of his term, Attorney General William French Smith said yesterday.

"It's an effort to blame somebody and it's going to continue," Mr. Smith said on the CBS program "Face the Nation."

On Friday, Mr. Smith said that if Mr. Nixon is impeached for crimes in office the Justice Department could play no part in defending or prosecuting him and he would have to pay his own legal expenses.

S. High Court Will Review Law on Replies to Editorials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Supreme Court today agreed to consider whether states demand that newspapers give space to political candidates replies to editorial attacks.

The court accepted the case for review on the merits but left the states the option of deciding whether to accept the review, which did not have jurisdiction in the matter.

The issue reached the justices after a case from Florida in which the state supreme court upheld a law requiring that newspapers which "assail" the character or official record of a candidate must print his reply with equal prominence.

The law was challenged by news organizations claiming it violated the First Amendment.

The Florida court decision was a violation of the First Amendment.

Press Concentration
The Florida justices saw their support of the law as an enhancement of the First Amendment for all citizens at a time of growing concentration in press ownership.

The Supreme Court agreed to hear the case in a brief, routine order. It will be argued later this term with a decision expected by June.

The largely ignored Florida law was given prominence in 1972 when state legislative candidate Pat L. Tornillo invoked it in an attempt to reply to two editorials in the Miami Herald opposing his candidacy.

In other action today, the court:

- Enlarged its reconsideration of anti-obscenity laws by agreeing to hear a case involving the federal statute against mailing obscene material. The court said it would hear the case together with an appeal, accepted for review last month, by an Albany, Ga., movie theater operator convicted under a state obscenity law for showing the film "Carnal Knowledge."
- Agreed to decide whether thousands of Mexican laborers can legally commute to the United States for seasonal farm work. The court also accepted for review a companion case challenging the legality of daily commuting by Mexican laborers.

Largest Airport Put In Service at Dallas

GRAPEVINE, Texas, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Dallas-Fort Worth airport here, a 17,500-acre complex that is the world's largest airport, today started scheduled service. The first arrival was an American Airlines Boeing-727 jetliner from Memphis, Tenn.

Officials of the \$700-million airport, which took 10 years to plan and build, said that more than 2,500 flights will be logged during the first week of operations. Formal opening ceremonies in September were highlighted by the arrival of an Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner.



WOODSIDE DRAMA—A 10-point buck being pulled across ice to safety in Columbus, Ohio, park last week after falling in as he was fleeing from attacking dogs. A rope and a 40-foot ladder were used to get close enough to lasso the antlers. Once on dry ground, he shook himself free and rambled off to the nearby woods.

Finding Based on No-Contest Tax Plea

Judges Call on Maryland to Disbar Agnew

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14 (AP).—A special three-judge panel recommended today that former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew be disbarred from the practice of law in Maryland.

The three Circuit Court judges said that Agnew's evasion of income tax, acknowledged in a no-contest plea, was "deceitful and dishonest" and "strikes at the heart of the basic object of the legal profession."

"We shall therefore recommend his disbarment. We see no extenuating circumstances allowing a lesser sanction," a 14-page recommendation said.

Agnew's office declined comment on the recommendation. The recommendation goes to the Maryland Court of Appeals, which makes the final decision on whether to bar Agnew from the practice of law.

and resigned from the vice-presidency.

The Bar Association had asked the three judges to disbar Agnew.



Spiro T. Agnew

The former Vice-President, however, had asked the panel to merely suspend him from practicing law, arguing that his misconduct was not connected with his duties as a lawyer.

Agnew told the judges that he had at no time enriched himself at the expense of his public trust and that there was nothing to indicate that he would not faithfully and honestly represent his clients as a lawyer.

But Circuit Court Judges Shirley B. Jones, Ridgely P. McVey Jr., and William H. McCullough said Agnew's conduct was harmful to the proper administration of justice.

'Respondent Is Unfit'
"In our opinion, the proper administration of justice, the proper respect of the court for itself and a proper regard for the integrity of the profession compel us to conclude that the respondent is unfit to continue as a member of the bar of this state," the recommendation said.

The three judges said their recommendation was based solely on Agnew's no-contest plea to the tax charge. They said they did not take into consideration any of the allegations made by the Justice Department in Agnew's U.S. District Court appearance on Oct. 10.

In a 40-page statement of evidence, federal prosecutors had alleged that Agnew was involved in a system of kickbacks to Maryland politicians from architects and engineers doing government business.

Litton Is Loser In Navy Appeal

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (AP).—A federal appeals court has ruled that the Navy does not have to pay Litton Industries about \$3 million weekly for a controversial order of long-overdue assault ships.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned a lower-court injunction that had ordered the payments to continue indefinitely. It said the lower court had no jurisdiction to order the injunction.

At issue is a \$12-billion contract made in 1969 between the Navy and Litton for five helicopter-carrying assault vessels. For the first 40 months, the Navy was to pay a set amount, based on costs actually incurred by Litton. After that time, payments would be made on what percentage of ships were completed, with overpayments to be returned.

After one contract extension, the Navy demanded that Litton abide by the contract and return an estimated \$547 million in overpayments. Instead, Litton went to court and got the injunction.

17 Die as Buses Collide

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, Jan. 14 (AP).—At least 17 persons were killed and 20 seriously injured yesterday when two buses collided on the crowded highway between Buenos Aires and this Atlantic coast resort, police reported.

Chimney Kills 11 Greeks

MEGALOPOLIS, Greece, Jan. 14 (AP).—Eleven workers were killed and an unspecified number injured today when a thermoelectric power station's chimney collapsed, police reported in this southern Greek town.

Resignations, Internal Rifts Jolt the AEC

Plan to Reduce Its
Power Seen Factor

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Disension within the Atomic Energy Commission has produced a series of bureaucratic struggles and personality conflicts at the top levels.

For the first time in more than a decade, the commission members themselves are deeply split, all sides agree. The split seems to turn more on personalities than on issues, with some of the commissioners feeling that the chairman, Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, is out to get them. She, in turn, indicates that she feels she has been stabbed in the back.

A number of other developments have shaken the normally quiet, frequently secret activities of the AEC, which spends \$3 billion a year developing atomic power for war and peace. Among such developments:

- A number of retirements and resignations at top levels have stirred some animosity within the powerful Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in Congress and produced changes in the AEC.

- A bill, passed by the House and pending in the Senate, would convert the AEC into an energy research and development agency with a single administrator. It would create a separate nuclear energy council to handle the regulation of nuclear power's peacetime uses, changing bureaucratic patterns set up over 27 years.

- Chairman Ray, in producing two reports for President Nixon, has used a separate staff and not gone through the regular channels or submitted them to the commission for approval first. She said that she was specifically requested to do it that way by the President but others on the commission see it as one-man rule.

- Top officials at the AEC and its regulatory branch feel that proper regulation of nuclear electric power plants may suffer in the rush to meet the energy crisis. They are fighting to restore funds trimmed from their budget.

Dr. Ray, in an interview, denied that she had forced changes at the top levels in a type of house-cleaning, saying that most were normal retirements in an agency now more than 25 years old.

In discussing the pending bill, which she and the Nixon administration support, Dr. Ray said that it could lead to the end of the AEC as it is known today. "Under these circumstances, there is, no doubt, a great deal of nervousness," she stated. "Change is anathema to a bureaucracy. It's a wonder to me the situation is not worse."

Lisbon Names Spinoza Vice-Chief of Staff

LISBON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Gen. Antonio Spinoza, former commander in chief of the province of Portuguese Guinea, was named vice-chief of staff of the armed forces, a newly created post, it was announced today.

Gen. Spinoza, 63, served as army commander and governor general of Portugal's beleaguered overseas province from May, 1963, until August, 1973.

By 5 Congressmen Export-Import Bank Warned On U.S.-Soviet Gas Deal Loan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Five Democratic congressmen today told the Export-Import Bank yesterday it might jeopardize its entire future if it continued to consider a \$49-million loan for a U.S.-Soviet gas deal.

In a telegram sent to the bank today, they said: "Any favorable commitment on this loan application would be a willful and flagrant move on the part of the bank to frustrate the clear and overwhelming will of the U.S. Congress."

Noting that a bill to extend the bank's life and increase its lending authority is before Congress, they said unilateral action by the bank on the loan "might jeopardize the entire future of the Export-Import Bank."

The telegram was signed by Rep. Richard H. Ichord of Missouri.

The \$49-million loan would finance exploration for a possible \$10-billion U.S.-Soviet natural gas project in Siberia. This is one of two proposed gas projects in Siberia that are by far the biggest U.S.-Soviet trade deals being considered.

The five Democrats said the will of Congress is expressed in an amendment prohibiting such U.S. credit loans for U.S.-Soviet trade until the Russians permit Jews and other citizens to emigrate freely.

The amendment has been passed by the House and is cosponsored by more than 80 of the 100 Senators.

Nader Denies Simon's Claim That Oil Shortage Is Real

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Federal energy director William E. Simon told a congressional panel today that the nation is threatened with "dangerously low levels" of petroleum products, but consumer advocate Ralph Nader said the world is "drowning in oil."

Their sharply conflicting views were presented in testimony before a House-Senate economic subcommittee looking into the accuracy of government energy statistics. The subcommittee is headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis.

"While many doubt the accuracy of the data being provided by industry," Mr. Simon said, "there is no doubt in my mind that we do indeed have a serious shortage."

"As of Dec. 29, the American Petroleum Institute reported we have only slightly over 30 days' supply of the major petroleum products. The shortage caused by a full effective embargo will quickly reduce these to dangerously low levels unless we act quickly to reduce demand and quickly allocate the available supplies," he said.

President Nixon met later today with Mr. Simon for what was described as a full review of the fuel-oil situation. The administration's fuel-oil and gasoline allocation program will be published tomorrow morning.

"Unarmed Robbery"

Mr. Nader described America's energy problem as "unarmed robbery by oil companies in collusion with government support. Denying that a shortage exists, he said everything that has happened in the name of the energy crisis has been to the advantage of the major petroleum companies."

"The world is literally drowning in oil," Mr. Nader said. "Any government agency can create a shortage simply by announcing it."

He said geologists believe that less than 25 percent of the world's oil reserves have been discovered and that the reserve figure supplied by oil companies and the government actually represents only about 10 percent of real proven reserves.

Mr. Simon said the government should be able to require oil companies to reveal much more information on their oil reserves and marketing. He said:

"All of our current sources of data are voluntary and for many of the programs we now operate this is simply not enough. We now clearly need mandatory reporting systems and mechanisms to check and enforce their proper operation."

In New York, Consolidated Edison ordered a 5 percent voltage reduction today because of what the company called a critical shortage of fuel oil. The utility serves the New York metropolitan area.

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Study Absolves Abortion of Role In Mental Upsets

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14 (AP).—The belief that more psychological problems afflict women who have abortions than those who have their babies is apparently a myth, according to a professor who worked on a Johns Hopkins Hospital study.

"It would appear that there is no evidence of greater psychopathology among women seeking abortion and those who do not," Dr. Wallace C. Oppel, associate professor of maternal and child health, said. An independent study obtained similar findings, he said.

The psychological results of birth or abortion were "startlingly similar" among a group of patients who had abortions and a matched group who delivered healthy babies, according to a report on the study published in "Family Planning Perspectives," a publication of the Planned Parenthood organization.

Patients were divided into groups of women who obtained early suction abortions, had late suction abortions or gave birth. The Johns Hopkins group interviewed 373 women who went to the hospital for abortion or delivery between October, 1970, and February, 1972. The study group re-interviewed 211 of the patients about a year after their hospital stays.

A-Plant in Soviet North

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has begun operating the world's northernmost nuclear power station—a plant on the Chukotka Peninsula in the Soviet Far East, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said today. The plant serves a mining settlement.

Credibility in Crisis

The American economy is standing up reasonably well to the present stage of the energy crisis. By comparison with other industrial communities, the impact has been mild. But the people's confidence in their government has been shaken by Vietnam and Watergate, and it is not surprising that those who have to rise before daybreak, park in line for gasoline, curtail many accustomed activities, argue with landlords about the delivery of heat and see jobs ebbing away while prices rise, should question the basis for their troubles.

What is more surprising than the fact that some should ask if the crisis is real is the degree of acceptance of its actuality and conformance with measures intended to alleviate it. The initial reaction of independent truckers to rules and prices that cut into their incomes was unique in its violence, and temporary. The high tempers that boil over at crowded filling stations could be matched at bargain counters or subway stations during the rush hours.

Thus far, Americans are meeting their share of the energy crisis with less nettlesome than might be expected from the image of spoiled influence which many of them have accepted as a reflection of their society.

There are underlying suspicions, however, which pose some threats for the future. This is particularly true because of the diffuse and uncertain nature of the crisis itself. The possibility that dealers in petroleum, from the man at the gasoline pump back through

all levels of sale and distribution to the great companies that produce the raw material and refine it, will make undue profits, or favor one segment of American society over another, is always present; the distinction between acquiring necessary stockpiles and mere greedy hoarding can be very narrow; the words of government officials have little inherent credibility these days and the actions of their agencies little acceptance as necessarily wise, informed or efficient.

And, of course, there is the relationship of the whole issue to foreign affairs and a global economy which is complex and, to most citizens, arcane. One can imagine that 20 years ago, this relationship might have offered occasion for demands that drastic action be taken overseas, diplomatic or even military. Today, the result might be in the direction of increased isolationism. In fact, neither of these tendencies has found real voice as yet. The dangers of extremism in foreign politics, like those of economic disruption at home, remain latent.

Much will depend on events. If adjustment to the immediate energy problem seems to be progressing equitably, and in accordance with recognized necessities, and if this is geared into the basic shortage of power, the United States shows good signs of adapting to its still extensive resources. But if either world politics or politics at home become too blatant a factor, if there are evidence of fraud or excessive profits by and for the few at the expense of the many, there will be trouble.

Nixon's Oil Conference

Since the beginning of the oil embargo three months ago, the United States has shown a disarming lack of concern for the embargo's effects on the rest of the world. The prevailing attitude in the world's capitals, unfortunately including Washington, has been a reversion to the coarse and blunt policy of every man for himself. Now, at last, there is a more hopeful note. President Nixon's announcement of an international conference of oil-importing nations is at least an expression of interest. It is at least an acknowledgement that the United States has a very great stake in the effects of the new oil prices on other countries' economies.

Neither Mr. Nixon nor Secretary of State Henry Kissinger seems to have any large and comprehensive solution to place before this meeting. Among diplomats there is a firm rule, based on much unhappy experience, against calling high-level conferences without knowing exactly where they are intended to go. But in this case, the violation of the rule brings one clear benefit. Having committed itself to a conference, the Nixon administration is finally forced to decide on an international understanding it wants.

The question is hardly a new one. Discussions among the oil-importing nations have been going on ever since the beginning of last summer. They have generally addressed the issue of a world shortage or an embargo by the producers. The discussions have been humping along for more than three months, in fact, before the Arabs actually imposed the embargo. But these talks always broke down at the same point.

The United States, and some of the other countries with domestic sources of oil, wanted to talk about sharing only the imported oil. But the other countries, with no domestic sources, wanted to talk about sharing all available oil. The issue was, you might say, whether we were going to share their oil, or ours as well. The same dispute has impeded any sharing agreement even within the European community. Several countries, notably Britain and Norway, have the promise of very substantial oil from the North Sea. Most of the others will continue to be entirely dependent on imports. This deadlock is the immediate reason why the industrial nations drifted, without common purpose or preparation, into an emergency that all of them had foreseen at least as a hypothetical possibility.

The deadlock continues. There is not much likelihood that Secretary Kissinger could offer to share Texas oil with Japan or Europe while shortages persist here. But the question is no longer likely to come up

in quite those terms. A strong sharing agreement would be, in effect, an economic alliance against the Arabs. Japan has ruled out that strategy. Japanese participation is crucial to Mr. Nixon's conference, and Japan accepted the invitation only on the assurance that it would not lead to a confrontation with the Arabs. To the contrary, Mr. Kissinger says that this first conference is intended to lead to a later and larger meeting which includes the oil producers.

Some of the agenda for the first conference can already be dimly seen through the mists. With the drastic increase in world oil prices, the shortages get less important but the strain on the international payments system gets much more important. People in the rich countries have been talking for some time about the possibility of using oil money for industrial development in the Arab nations. Both oil importers and exporters certainly have an interest in a payments mechanism that can actually work and not spiral off into arithmetical impossibilities.

Whatever else happens, this conference will probably mark the beginning of the end of the role of the international oil companies as independent brokers. None of the governments, including the United States, is sure that it fully understands what the companies are doing. Governments do not like to find themselves at the mercy of the heavily-valued decisions of private companies. The conference, when it convenes, is likely to take up the matter of data—the figures on shipments, prices and costs that the industry has traditionally held in great secrecy. Because the oil companies are multinational, they have usually managed to evade precise answers to some of the more interesting financial questions. But now the governments are beginning to get together. The result is not necessarily going to make the companies' operations more efficient, but it will certainly make them more public and more comprehensible.

The oil-consuming countries are now going to have to begin dealing directly with the oil-producing countries. This development will not necessarily increase international harmony and good will. The companies, as middlemen, have absorbed a lot of friction and complaints over prices and concessions that the diplomats will now have to deal with. It will not be comfortable for the industrial nations' governments. But they are under great and justified political pressure at home to take a larger responsibility for the flow of a vital commodity, and they have no choice.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

U.S. Pressure on Israel?

It remains to be seen whether Henry Kissinger will succeed, during his third trip to the Mideast, in working out a compromise acceptable to both sides. It is already clear that he is prepared to serve as mediator. It is also clear that, with his assuming such a role, the Israelis are in danger of being forced to make greater concessions than the Egyptians, because Kissinger can exert

greater pressure on Jerusalem than he can on Cairo. Israel is largely dependent on the United States, while the Egyptians depend mainly on the Russians. Perhaps this explains why Moscow has, to such a surprising degree, let Kissinger take on the active role in the negotiations and has itself seemed content to remain more or less on the sidelines.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 15, 1899

NEW YORK—It would seem that the vegetarian "regime" is at present the order of the day. Not only fashionable society but medical authorities as well have now begun to praise its wonders. It seems that nourishment by means of vegetables produces but few toxins in the digestive tract and causes the disappearance of abdominal disorders, and uric acid salts become less abundant in the urine. If this is true, then this diet is certainly highly commendable.

Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1924

PARIS—Proof that the vastly increased automobile traffic is poisoning the air of the big cities is given indirectly by a report of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Motorists are warned not to allow the engines of their cars to run in closed garages, because of the danger of asphyxiation from the carbon monoxide fumes. If this result is produced by carbon monoxide from one engine, what must be the chemical condition of streets where hundreds of cars pass every minute?



An Impeachment Dilemma

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—By his performance as the Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski has quieted early questions about his ability to be independent from the President who appointed him. He has held together the staff picked by Archibald Cox; he has pressed the investigations; he has kept his distance—and his freedom—from the White House. All that must be acknowledged as a preface to consideration of the important statement that Jaworski has just made. He said that he could "see no way at the present time" to make material obtained from the White House available to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry.

There is no doubt of Jaworski's good faith in reaching that position. He had obtained presidential documents and tapes by asking on behalf of grand jurors, he felt, and he was therefore bound by personal honor and the rules of grand jury secrecy not to disclose them elsewhere.

Immunizing Nixon

Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the view he indicates raises extremely serious problems for the impeachment inquiry. Indeed, the unintended result just could be to immunize President Nixon from any effective retribution for wrongdoing.

Consider the burden placed on the House committee's impeachment staff, headed by John Doar. The exceedingly skilled lawyers of the special prosecutor's office have worked for six months on all the threads of evidence, and they are just about ready to ask the grand jurors for major indictments. If Doar and his colleagues have to start at ground zero now, they would face an enormous task in trying to collect the evidence afresh.

There is a severe problem of time. Doar may well ask the President's lawyers to turn over relevant information voluntarily, but it is already indicated that the answer will be no. If the House then grants needed subpoena power, the White House lawyers will doubtless contest that, too. In the end the courts would almost certainly find that the constitutional process of impeachment carries with it an overriding right to information.

but the litigation could take many months. Of course there is a mass of material available apart from what the special prosecutor has got from the White House. And there are numerous possible grounds for impeachment that rest on published facts, for example Nixon's 1970 approval of a secret security plan authorizing the use of illegal wiretaps and burglaries.

Public Support

But for sound political as well as legal reasons the House committee will surely be intent on exploring the leads closest to the President—any evidence linking him personally with the crimes of Watergate and the cover-up. The committee will be looking for public support, and much of the public, for all its disbelief in Nixon, has indicated a reluctance to undertake impeachment without some showing of direct criminality.

Suppose that Jaworski acquiesces, or already has, some evidence linking the President to criminal acts. What does he do with it if he does not refer it to the House Judiciary Committee?

He could present the evidence to a grand jury and seek an indictment of Nixon. Many legal experts see no constitutional barrier to prosecution of a president, but Nixon and his lawyers naturally disagree. Jaworski is said to have reached no firm conclusion yet. If he were not prepared to bring such a case, how would the facts ever come out? Would the country have to wait for testimony in someone else's trial? When if ever would that come?

All this makes clear the serious nature of the dilemma that has arisen. It is an ironic situation. Congress originally insisted on a special prosecutor for Watergate because of the possibility that the President might be involved. Yet the special prosecutor's work may now turn out inadvertently to have obstructed the process established by the Constitution to correct presidential wrongdoing.

Fortunately, the situation is not frozen. Jaworski has expressed the desire to cooperate with the House inquiry as best he can. And there is room for compromise and adjustment.

For one thing, grand jury se-

cret is not an absolute in our law. Judges can release the minutes of grand jury proceedings for a variety of reasons. Federal testimony is communicated to state prosecutors, defendants may have claims on it, and so forth. The ethical and legal restraints that Jaworski feels apply to him as prosecutor would not be the same in relation to Judge John Sirica, and Jaworski could seek a ruling from him.

The point is that judge and prosecutor and all concerned have obligations to a larger public interest, to Congress, to the country, to the constitutional process of impeachment. It would be extraordinary if the fact that evidence had been before a grand jury stood in the way of an impeachment proceeding. The public is likely to understand that, and to see in the dilemma another if unwitting cover-up.

WASHINGTON—The sudden explosion in the price of Middle Eastern oil is adding a dangerous new obstacle to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to end the 25-year Arab-Israeli war.

The reason lies in Israel's prospective "loss" of close to \$1 billion a year of crude oil in the Sinai Belayim field seized from Egypt in the 1967 six-day war and pumped by Israel ever since.

Israel is now staggering under a huge foreign debt, rising inflation and the exorbitant costs of the Yom Kippur war. Now it faces the necessity of buying foreign oil in place of the lost Sinai production at prohibitively expensive prices.

That price has almost quadrupled since the Yom Kippur war and is now fluctuating in the range of \$12 to \$17 a barrel. At its present consumption rate, and at a cost of only \$15 a barrel, Israel would be shelling out over \$700 million a year just to keep even with the present requirements of 130,000 barrels a day.

'Hottest Sleeper'

"The hottest sleeper in the Middle East today is not the Arab oil embargo or the Suez Canal," says one shrewd oil man. "It's how Israel can be forced to give back the oil wells it took from Egypt seven years ago."

The wells seized in 1967 are located about 100 miles south of Suez city along the east coast of the Gulf of Suez, both on land and in shallow gulf waters. Other wells in Suez Gulf waters are still in Egyptian hands. In 1969, King Resources of Denver, a major industrial and mining concern, sent an oil rig from Canada toward the Gulf of Suez under contract to Israel for offshore drilling.

Before it arrived, however, the Italian government, which holds the major concession in Sinai's Belayim field, privately but forcefully protested that it would violate international law. Israel backed off its illegal exploration and the rig returned to Canada.

The explosive question of the Sinai oil has not yet reached the negotiating table in Geneva. Indeed, it will not become a major

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Some moving observations on the energy-inflation crisis in rural surroundings.

ROME—I am not, nor is anyone in my family, a string saver. My husband doesn't watch light switches like a hawk, ready to punish the children when they don't turn off several hundred watts' worth in the living room. I have never collected rubber bands. I don't like a refrigerator full of doggie bags. I hoard neither sugar, salt, paste, nor matches. My husband has put away 30 liters of gasoline against a rationed day, but he hasn't given in to panic, really. Nevertheless, the energy crisis combined with a really stunning rise in the cost of living in Italy these days has put a premium on saving—just saving anything at all—and nowhere more than around a place like our Tuscan farmhouse. We have no electricity there, nor any gas that doesn't come in bottles, which have vanished mysteriously since the fuel shortage began. We have several small wood stoves, an enormous fireplace that can reduce a quintal of logs to ashes on a cold evening, and a few kerosene heaters as well as Tilly lamps, which guarantee that now exotic fuel.

During the Christmas holidays, my husband spent a week in the country with our two children, who are in their late teens, and assorted friends of various nationalities, whose numbers he could not always keep track of. I have come upon some notes he left of this experience—moving observations on the energy-inflation crisis in rural surroundings.

Last Carrots

Wednesday: "Made excellent stew today! Meat \$3.50 a pound. Added last carrots from garden, virtuously. Not eaten because gang got up towards noon, didn't feel hungry. Just wanted bread and butter (\$1.10 a pound) and lots of coffee (\$2.50 a pound). Later kids dropped in at general store down the hill and picked up \$5 worth of snacks! Charged it." Thursday: "Watched girl who looks something like rak (name Anna?) preparing tea. Idea is: light fire on stove, forget put kettle on while engaged in animated discussion about Kurt Vonnegut. Could feel gas in bottle descending. Will they sell me another? Remember put on snow chains when go to see."

"Tilly lamps seem to drink more kerosene than usual, pointed this out diffidently and children cheerfully agreed use candles (30 cents apiece now)." Friday: "Four kerosene gone so far. Had saved 60 for Xmas emergency. Woodpile dropping vertiginously." Saturday: "Fire died in kitchen stove in middle of night. Not tragedy because soufflé made with salmon and turns out nobody here eats fish."

Monday: "Light fixture now heater on in bathroom all night. I'd chopped kindling to make water in woodburning heater, but someone forgot take bath. Was nicely chilled this morning in vacant bathroom like sauna." Tuesday: "Kind man in valley sold me another 30 liters kerosene. We've kissed his hand but he had gloves on. Quite a cold snap." Wednesday: "Children offered cook dinner. Took car to drive 10 miles for butcher with last steaks to grill over fire (\$1.10 a pound). Thought arachnids with it (40 cents each) and bought enough for gang. Brought back extra steak for dogs: just spirit."

Thursday: "Children talk leaving: eager for bright light of city. One last roaring fire nearly-ready in flue but very jolly." Friday: "Now children gone. I am alone and have all blankets to myself. Snow falling silent, deep, crisp and unfair. Bed dead. How are things in the Middle East?"

Israel's Sinai Oil

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

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The explosive question of the Sinai oil has not yet reached the negotiating table in Geneva. Indeed, it will not become a major

issue until after the first Israeli-Egyptian agreement has been achieved: the separation-of-forces deal which Kissinger is trying to negotiate on his current visit to Egypt and Israel.

No matter what deal Kissinger can make to move the Israeli Army out of its positions on the west bank of the Suez Canal, that preliminary withdrawal will not include giving up the rich Belayim oil field. That would wait for the second or third stage of what President Nixon and virtually the entire world want Israel to do: withdraw from all but insubstantial portions of the Egyptian territory seized in 1967.

But once that stage is reached, Israel will have only one apparent source for replacement: Iran. It is inconceivable that any Arab oil state would agree to sell oil to Israel until after Israeli withdrawal not only from the Sinai but also from major portions of the West Bank of Jordan and the Syrian Golan Heights—and perhaps not then.

The fear in Egypt, still unpublished, is that Israel's intention to hang onto the Belayim

field is grossly underestimated here. This may explain the blatant threats which have been appearing recently in Mohammed Hassaneth Helhah's newspaper, Al-Ahram. On Dec. 25, for example, the influential Cairo editor wrote anonymously that following Egyptian successes in the "fourth round" last October, Israel faces "disaster in the fifth round" and "holocaust in the sixth round" as the end of everything in the seventh round.

Perhaps with the Belayim oil in mind, Helhah predicted a new "holocaust" to the point of "destruction" in Israel in the coming months. These bleak sentiments mean only one thing: that whatever the terms of the withdrawal, they will be dangerously multiplied for the Arab and subsequent status of the oil will be a principal reason.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preferred will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Russians Seen Building Fleet Of Big Missile Submarines

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is expanding its capacity for building nuclear submarines and starting work on a new, larger class of missile submarines, according to Pentagon officials.

The developments, not completely unexpected, provide further evidence that the Soviet Union was determined to challenge the long-standing superiority of the United States in nuclear submarines, Pentagon officials said.

NATO Sticks To Policy on Troop Cuts

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (AP).—NATO still wants U.S. and Soviet forces to be cut first under an agreement on troop reductions in Central Europe, a top NATO official said here today.

The 10-country conference will resume later this week after a one-month recess.

The official, Bryan Quarles van Ufford, who heads the Dutch delegation, said at a news conference that the two-phase NATO plan could lead to an initial agreement this year or at the beginning of 1975.

Under the plan, the first phase would be a reduction of U.S. and Soviet forces, and the second phase would put a common ceiling on all ground forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Central Europe.

Mr. Van Ufford said that, since the interests of both East and West were served in the cuts, he was optimistic that a "common approach" to a solution would be found.

The Russians and their Eastern European allies proposed in the earlier sessions that U.S. and Soviet forces should be cut at the same time as those of the other forces.

Date Being Set

Mr. Van Ufford said talks were being held to determine the exact date when the conference would be resumed this week.

The positions of East and West were considerably apart when the talks resumed Dec. 13 with the East proposing equal reductions and the West countering that this would perpetuate Eastern superiority in Central Europe.

Mr. Van Ufford reiterated that the West wanted an "equal outcome" of the talks, meaning greater reductions of Eastern forces and armaments than those of the West. He said the Warsaw Pact has 225,000 troops and 15,000 tanks, while NATO has 150,000 troops and 6,000 tanks.

An American official said there were 193,000 U.S. soldiers in Central Europe, compared with 460,000 Russians.

As to the Eastern wish to include nuclear forces in the discussions, Mr. Van Ufford said this could only complicate the talks.

"The danger of escalation to clear war," he said, "arises less from the number of nuclear weapons in the area than from instability which is inherent in the present disparities in nuclear forces."

Editor of La Stampa Believes Qadhafi Misinterprets Article

TURIN, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Giovanni Levi, whose dismissal as editor of the Turin newspaper La Stampa has been demanded by Arab Boycott Office because an article considered critical of Col. Moammar Qadhafi, says he is the Libyan leader's friend and a precise translation of his words would realize there had been an incredible misunderstanding.

In an interview in the latest issue of Panorama magazine, Mr. Levi said the article, written by two journalists, "was not a parody" which did not have been taken into account.

Levi, a 47-year-old doctor of philosophy and former correspondent in London, explained: "The writers of the article had intended of offending the Arab leader, but only of re-

Baptist Expedition to Search Mount Ararat for Noah's Ark

By Everett R. Hollis

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A Baptist research organization reported recently that it had received "quasi-official approval" from the Turkish government to send an expedition up the slopes of Mount Ararat to search for ice-locked remnants of Noah's Ark.

"It now appears that our team may be able to leave for Mesopotamia in June or July to conduct explorations during the mid-summer melting of the glacial ice pack near the summit," Henry Morris, president of the Institute for Creation Research, said. The institute is supported by the Baptist Church.

The eight-man expedition, headed by Mr. Morris's son, John, a 26-year-old engineer, hopes to find timber and possibly structural portions of the biblical ship allegedly preserved in the ice near the 14,500-foot level on the northeast side of the mountain.

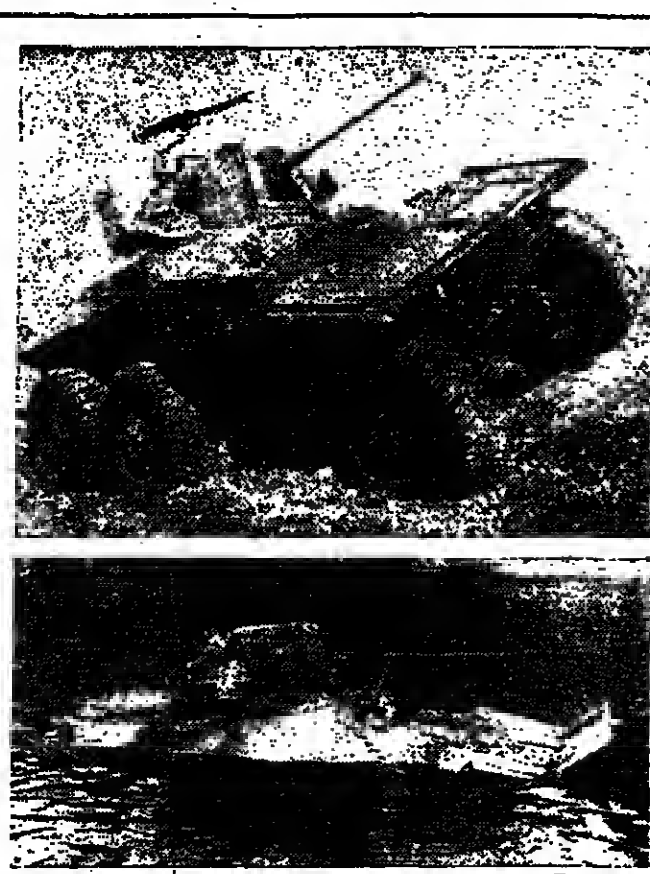
John Morris went to Turkey last summer seeking sanction for the expedition. The Ankara government first granted, then withdrew, a permit for the expedition.

The younger Morris said, however, that a recent report from the institute's agent in Turkey on discussions with the new regime was "extremely favorable."

Mount Ararat lies in a highly militarized zone of easternmost Turkey, between the Black Sea and the Caspian, near the borders of the Soviet Union and Iran, and foreigners are rarely permitted into the area.

Guided by the Book of Genesis account of Noah's escape from the great flood, the Ararat expedition is part of the institute's program of studies designed to discredit modern scientific theories of evolution and prove that the Old Testament version of creation is historical fact.

The expedition will search for physical evidence that the Patriarch Noah did, in fact, build a 450-foot-long ark as a refuge for himself, his family and the animals he collected "two by two" to save them from the great deluge.



OVER HILLS AND OVER WAVES—Scout, the new amphibious armored car built by the Lockheed Corp. for the Army, is at home on rough terrain or water.

Studies of Effects Under Way Encounter-Group Movement Finds Accepted Place in U.S.

By Robert Reinhold

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 14 (NYT).—The encounter group movement, which became something of a national fad in the 1960s, has evolved into a new, more mature and gentler form.

Having largely discarded its more extreme and coercive aspects, along with extravagant assertions of instant personal redemption, the encounter concept has quickly found an accepted place in such established institutions as schools, churches, industry and even the military and sports.

Meanwhile, persistent doubts about the effectiveness as well as possible hazards of encounter groups are being sorted out in the first rigorous appraisals of the groups and their consequences.

These studies, performed in Berkeley and at Stanford University, are finding that, while many people benefit enormously from the openness and baring of emotions fostered by encounter, there are dangers to be guarded against.

By now, millions of Americans have touched, walked and talked their way through some type of encounter session. Encounter is a loose term for a variety of group techniques, such as sensitivity training, sensory awareness, psychodrama, Gestalt therapy and others, that are used as means of personal growth for ostensibly healthy persons.

Routine Techniques

The encounter, or "human potential," techniques are so routine today that the pioneers at the Esalen Institute and elsewhere have already departed for new psychological frontiers. On the California coast at Big Sur, the Esalen leaders are moving into the spiritual orbit of "transpersonal" psychology—Oriental meditation, mysticism, "psycho-synthesis" and other techniques of achieving self-awareness.

Others have been experimenting with such methods as that in which massage and physical exercise are used to increase awareness.

Encounter methods vary widely, but a group typically consists of eight to 15 persons led by a facilitator.

Countless individuals, however, report that their lives have been improved by group experiences. But there have also been disturbing reports of breakdowns, divorces and even suicides precipitated by encounter groups.

What has been lacking until recently was objective, controlled studies to determine if groups really change behavior. What do groups do? What are the dangers? What skills are needed for leaders? Are the effects lasting? Is it worth it?

Preliminary Answers

Some preliminary answers to these questions are beginning to emerge from a study here supported by \$1.35 million from the National Institute of Mental Health. Directed by Dr. Jim Bebout of the Writ Institute in Berkeley, the study is evaluating 1,500 persons who participated in 150 groups during a three-year period at the university Young Men's Christian Association in Berkeley.

The groups, at mostly low-keyed sessions led by nonprofessionals, were observed and analyzed, and each member was asked to evaluate his attitudes and feelings before, during and after the experience. The results are still undergoing computer analysis, but some preliminary findings are the following:

• Encounter groups do work in that they consistently improve self-satisfaction, self-reliance and lessen loneliness, alienation and social inhibition and sexual problems.

• Groups do little to improve productivity in work or school.

• Professional therapists do not usually do as well as leaders. They could not drop their professional bag, Dr. Bebout said.

Of the 1,500 members, Dr. Bebout said, only two could be considered casualties: an obese woman who was rejected by the rest of the group and a young man who fell in love with the leader, who rejected him.

Dr. Bebout offers the following advice to those considering joining a group: "Pick a leader willing to share your experience with you and not work on you without telling you what he is doing. Make sure some proportion of your group is on your side. If the first two meetings are full of silence, attacks, tensions and obscure methods and general nonsharing, then pack up and go home."

Sir Alec Plans Visit

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Foreign Office announced today that Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home will pay official visits to Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria April 21-27.

Russia Senses China Rivalry For Japanese Oil Customers

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Oil is the latest bone of contention in the ever-widening rivalry between the Soviet Union and China.

Moscow, which has long been negotiating with the Japanese for a 20-year oil deal, sharply denounced Chinese efforts to lure away Japanese customers.

In a commentary on the recent visit to Peking by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira of Japan, the Communist party daily Pravda asserted that Japanese businessmen were right to be wary of Peking's claims that China has raised its annual oil production to 50 million tons and "will shortly be able to sell up to five million tons annually" to the Japanese.

The quick reaction of the Soviet press to the Chinese commercial feelers suggested how sensitive Moscow was about Chinese competition for the Japanese market.

Soviet negotiations with Japanese companies for shipping up to 25 million tons of oil from west Siberia to Japan annually have dragged on for more than two years, but Moscow's hopes of concluding a contract have risen since the Western energy crisis because of Tokyo's acute fuel shortages.

More broadly, the Kremlin feels a keen sense of rivalry with China in the political and economic maneuvering of the major powers—Japan, China, the United States and the Soviet Union—in Asia.

Pravda underscored the political implications of the Sino-Japanese talks by asserting that Peking wanted "to draw Japan into the orbit of its anti-Soviet policies and interfere with the development of friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

He stayed with the French company until 1940 when he joined the Metropolitan in New York.

He was best known for his operatic and lyrical roles in such works as Liszt's "Christus" and Debussy's "Pelléas and Melisande."

Mr. Jobin, born in the city of Quebec, maintained his connections here during his long international career.

He was a governor of the Comédie Canadienne, president of the Young Musicians of Canada, a member of the Canadian Arts Council, a director of the Quebec Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art and a member of the jury of the Conservatoire National, Paris.

Clothilde Sakharoff

HOME, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Clothilde Sakharoff, 80, a German-born ballerina, died here Friday of a heart attack.

Mrs. Sakharoff first achieved fame in 1910. She and her husband, Alexander Sakharoff, also a dancer, appeared in theaters throughout Europe, Japan, and North and South America. They became famous for their style of free movement and expression.

U.S. Man, 100, Shoots Girl, 17, With Shotgun

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 14 (AP).—A hundred-year-old man has been charged with wounding a 17-year-old girl with a blast of buckshot from a sawed-off shotgun.

Richard Amison faces charges of assault and battery for shooting Ora Katherine Davis in the leg Saturday when she arrived at his home to deliver his lunch. She was treated at a hospital and released.

Officials said Mr. Amison told them he thought the girl was a prowler when she knocked on the rear door. They said he then fired the blast.

Mr. Amison habitually carried the gun, with a barrel length of 14 1/2 inches under his coat, authorities said.

Obituaries

Raoul Jobin, Canadian Tenor, Appeared in Opera, Concerts

QUEBEC, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Raoul Jobin, 67, Canadian tenor who appeared in operas and on concert stages throughout Europe and North America, died here today of cancer.

Mr. Jobin studied in Paris and made his debut with the Paris Opera in 1930.

He stayed with the French company until 1940 when he joined the Metropolitan in New York.

He was best known for his operatic and lyrical roles in such works as Liszt's "Christus" and Debussy's "Pelléas and Melisande."

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Tanaka Met In Jakarta by Protesters

Police Keep Students From Japanese Chief

By Richard Halloran

JAKARTA, Jan. 14 (NYT).—After quick but quiet stops in Singapore and Malaysia, Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan arrived here tonight on the last stop of his Southeast Asian tour and immediately into Indonesian student demonstrations.

Despite a heavy armed guard at the new International Airport here, some of the 800 students broke through the lines and attempted to block the road on which Mr. Tanaka and his host, President Suharto of Indonesia, were driving into the city.

But the soldiers, aided by a decoy convoy that drew the students away, cleared the road and the motorcade arrived at the state guest house without incident.

Although the protest was considerably milder than the ones that Mr. Tanaka ran into in Bangkok last week, his conversations with the Indonesian were expected to be the toughest in his current five-nation tour. About 12 percent of Japan's oil comes from Indonesia.

Earlier today, in Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Tanaka defended Japanese business in Southeast Asia as beneficial to both the Japanese and the Southeast Asians. He also suggested that nations in this region would do well to copy Japan's efforts to industrialize.

Valid Criticism

Mr. Tanaka also readily conceded that some of the criticism of Japanese economic activities in this area was valid. "Japanese businessmen are not infallible," he said, "and not all of them are divine creatures."

Critics of the Japanese in the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia indicated that they objected less to the presence of the Japanese and their impact on Southeast Asian economies than they did to the way the Japanese did business.

Asked what he thought were the basic reasons for the criticism, Mr. Tanaka said he thought it stemmed from the speed with which the Japanese had moved into Southeast Asia economically, from language barriers and from differences in social customs.

Mr. Tanaka's brief stay in Singapore, on Friday and Saturday, was uneventful. A small group of students delivered a letter of protest against alleged Japanese economic abuses to the Japanese Embassy for Mr. Tanaka. But there were no demonstrations.

Would you believe airline food that's good enough to eat!

Let's face it, airplane food has never been something to write home about. Wholesome, yes. But interesting? Hardly.

Until now. Because Air France decided to attack the problem in a different way.

Our chefs called on a society known as "La Grande Cuisine Française." It was founded by 13 master chefs to preserve the tradition of great French cooking.

We challenged them to create a new kind of airplane food. Interesting, varied. And appetizing.

What they came up with is a series of menus that merit the name Grande Cuisine Française.

For example:

- Ballotine de caneton à l'orange,
- Gâteau de gigot braisé and fruits frais; Saumon citron poivré vert, Poirine de veau farcie and Gâteau noisettine.

You can judge them for yourself on any Air France flight departing from Paris. Hot on long flights, cold on shorter ones.

Either way, they're a lot better than what you're used to. And a lot more like what you deserve.

AIR FRANCE

Air France understands

PARIS Bringing Up Baby in High Style

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (UPI).—When Princess Grace came up with a yellow nursery for her daughter Princess Caroline, 16 years ago, it was considered unusual. But it was nothing much happened to the traditional baby blue and baby pink until Le Petit Faune opened at 28 Rue Bonaparte.

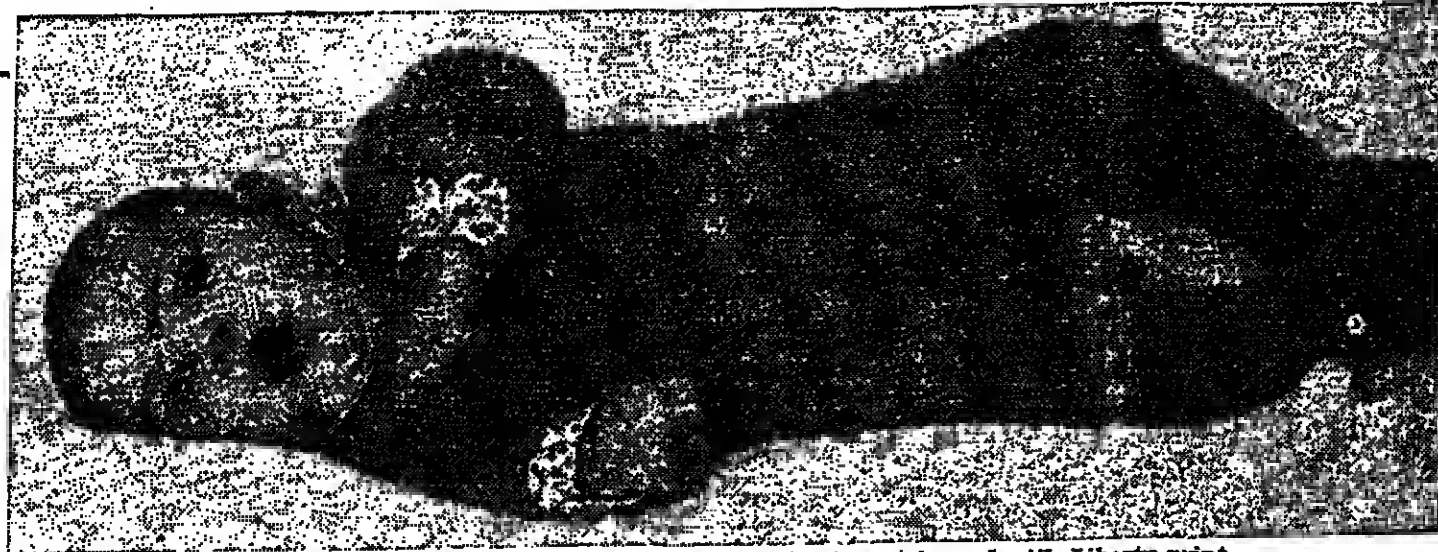
Now, thanks to Sylvia Loussier, owner and designer of the shop, babies can wear sophisticated Liberty prints set off by unorthodox salmon, slate blue, bronze green, mousey gray and even black.

"Black looks lovely on babies," Mrs. Loussier said. "They have such a pretty, delicate complexion that if anybody can take it, they can. When people tell me black doesn't suit them, it kills me. On the contrary, I think black looks terrible on older people."

She hates acrylic white. "A disaster. It annihilates a child." Pink is fine but, leaving the pastel, traditional pink alone, she prefers flesh-colored pinks and a whole range of dim, yet singing colors.

Next to Face

"A grandmother once stalked into my shop and insulted me," she said, smiling. "You're making colors for poor little children, she told me. But I know what I'm doing. I always design my colors next to a child's face." Mrs. Loussier indeed knows what she is doing. The mother of five children, she started designing clothes for them when she could not find what she wanted in the shops.



The Loussier look in knits: a handmade suit and leggings trimmed with Liberty print.

The wife of well known French musician Claude Loussier, she "decided to open my own business when my husband started going on tour." This also coincided with the birth of her fifth child.

The Petit Faune clothes are all done by hand, with details such as scalloped collars, antique buttons and patchwork cloth. Givenchy, who bought a

dress last week, told Mrs. Loussier that she was making couture for babies.

Customers

Her clothes have the naive look of paper dolls. Both practical and sophisticated, they appeal to both hip and Establishment customers. Jane Birkin, Catherine Deneuve, Jane Fonda as well as Mrs. Georges Pompidou (who has two grandchildren) shop regularly at Petit Faune, whose glass door has a giant safety pin as a handle.

Mrs. Loussier lives in Miraval, in the south of France, and keeps the local women busy knitting "old-fashioned garments that I adapt."

Her best seller is a maxi-brassiere—a brassiere is a little wool baby jacket that ties at the back but traditionally stops at the waist, which Mrs. Loussier calls "a stupid idea, because children inevitably end up with their midriff exposed."

Adapted Suit

Another revamped garment is a long cotton robe with full-blown sleeves and a quilted bonnet, an idea that she picked up in Bruegel paintings.

Another is the Little Lord Fauntleroy suit, but the pants come in Shetland wool instead of velvet and the lace-collared shirt is replaced by a Liberty shirt.

"One doesn't dress up children anymore," she said. "They're looking at the TV."



Long Liberty print dress.

volume," Mrs. Loussier's clothes are comparatively expensive. A blouse costs 68 francs, a dress be-

tween 79 and 135 francs, a maxi-brassiere 80 francs. But she makes up for the prices by having yearly sales—and there is one on now.

FOOD

Putting an End to the Curry Myth

By Dharamjit Singh

MUCH the same way that Chinese cooking a decade ago was thought of in the Western world as "chop suey," curry has imposed its beguiling but limited impression on the world's most inventive cuisine.

The numerous recipes called curry are an abbreviation of the word *curry*, which means a stew or ragout with copious cooking liquor, mild or hot. Curry is the first, the primary step into the realm of India's cuisine.

The original Anglo-Indian cuisine never ventured further than curry, for palatable reasons. In Bengal, from 1770 onwards, the traders of the East India Company drew on Bengali and Assamese *magh* (pronounced mag) cooks and later Goanese cooks. These experts were often capable of rivaling the greatest chefs in Europe. Western cookery was their forte. Of Indian food they had only marginal notions: the curries of Madras, of Bengal. Curiously they played safe with this repertoire and bypassed the renowned cuisine of Agra and Lucknow.

When the British moved to Delhi they had a brief but dazzling experience of a grand cuisine, the *darbari*, with the imperial mark, of the food of many great regions of India. But, the Gordon Blen region of Indian cookery, the Punjab, along with Kashmir and the Pathanlands were a sealed book, for the dissolution of the Sikh kingdom was still 50 years in the future. For historical reasons this cuisine, like the core of Madras and Bengal cuisine, never formed a part of "curry."

Semi-Indian Lives

Delhi in 1803 appeared to the British as a symbol of the exotic civilization that had so long fascinated the West. Instead of making those ponderous anglicized buildings of Calcutta, they moved into magnificent houses, small palaces that still existed with the nearby Shalimar Garden and the Imperial Jewel Palace with its five-mile-long walls. The British led semi-Indian domestic lives. They ate some of the best food in the world: Indian. The events of 1857, later Victorian, the arrival of the English woman in full force erased this brief interlude with the real cooking of India. Back to the wall with curry again.

This cuisine at Delhi was a part of a tradition datable back to 1200 B.C. through classic times down to the Mughals. It remained basically the same for its inspirations were the elements of nature: herbs, spices, oils. Also, it remained in the home. From emperor to the laborer, the twin passions were cooking and chess. This cuisine never became a thing of restaurants and taverns. There remain today numerous untranslated cookbooks by Indian kings, nobles, warriors and others. Ancient literature mentions these people. Paintings exist, showing the orchestration of culinary effects on grills, ovens, barbecues, brochettes, in dambes and other styles of culinary preparations.

It was the discovery of this cuisine that led Alice B. Toklas to send me the most flattering of letters, which it would have been most impertinent to accept in any other way but as a salute to this cuisine which awakens not only the five senses, but makes one hark back to the sixth sense.

This is it in cursory review: From the Punjab, both a smoked salad of lettuce and raw vegetables and an "air-gun" jelly. The latter is made in a drum-sized earthen chafin, using fruit puree and powdered cauliflower bone for gelatine. The chafin is lidded, placed upside down in the freezing winter nights. The frosted vessel is opened the next morning and long lardies are used to scoop out the most gossamer of jellies.

There is the phalanx of pulao or pilau, proto-types of the pilaf and paella. But these—from the simplest marvels to the most complex concoctions of cream, yoghurt, milk, double consommé, butter, herbs, meats and vegetables—are also often baked, then steamed upside down. Chefs listen into the sealed dambes with ear trumpets to judge the cooking by sound.

Among the score of distinctly separate broiled meats, the *Doh-peasah* is made of white hollowed-out onions which enclose a nugget of lamb or chicken, steamed in double consommé. There are the dambes, the *entremets*, the *coquettes dous* for which hollow lids, where either burning charcoal or water is placed to drive down the natural juices steaming up. The flavors are first extracted, then reheated and married, sometimes with no additives, as with a whole dry glazed leg of lamb.

The most sophisticated of all is the *damba* (*dumba-pokhtai*) where the sealed vessel of earthenware is sent spinning in a large vessel of boiling water. These dambes develop nuances no other culinary style can match. A set of six jars, with the ingredients only for sauces, is spun and spun again. The velvety sauces are too noble to be eaten with meat or vegetable. Only smoking-hot, unleavened bread or rice is permitted by the purists.

Methods and Manners

There are techniques with collars (*Purandah*), which are cut open, hammered, cut again, to five times their length, marinated and broiled on hot coals. Fish is steamed in hammocks of muslin. Shellfish scoured in papaya or banana leaves; whole lamb is cooked underground with a bamboo tube in its mouth basting it with butter. There are griddles for meats made of chiseled tiles of granite, set overlapping fashion on the fire.

There is a cemented bed of snow-white river pebbles where fish is smoked on fresh fennel, scorched by burning bay leaves first dipped in clarified butter (*ghies*). Pomegranate paste is sandwiched in deep-fried fish steaks.

Methods and manners, a whole grammar and language of cooking, using alchemy by heat, unparalleled use of herbs and aromatics, triumphs of cooking techniques... these are not curries, but curries belong to this cuisine, even a curry of hot pepper alone.

All this is from the Indian home. With the great interest in food both in America and in Britain, there is no reason why, in the expensive 1970s, we should not free ourselves from restaurants and bring this Indian cuisine into the dining room.

This is the first of a two-part series on Indian cooking. Next Mr. Singh, author of several books on Indian cookery, will offer recipes and a practical explanation of cooking methods.

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Energy Crisis Hitting Recording Business

By Laurie Johnston

NEW YORK (UPI).—A developing shortage of vinyl, the oil-derived synthetic resin from which most records are pressed, is causing postponements, cutbacks and uncertainties in the music-recording industry.

At the same time, there is speculation that the larger record companies are also selling on the oil situation as an excuse to pare their own "fat" by tightening their distribution policies and gambling less on artists who are not yet proven sellers.

"More talent and less vinyl" might be the emphasis for the future, many record executives are saying.

The effects of the shortage, which is expected to increase the price of records, would be reflected at the retail level in about six months. The situation has given rise to frivolous proposals to make records from new substances ranging from pizzas, pancakes and fertilizers to hubcaps and small manhole covers, as well as to serious plans for the recycling of old records.

It is a very real menace for small-label companies that are self-owned by the recording artists or that cater to ethnic and other specialized tastes, as well as for independent record-manufacturing plants.

The tight supply of polyvinylchloride (PVC) for making records can be blamed directly on the "exploding" demand for plastic plumbing-pipe—also made of PVC—according to the vinylchloride managers of a major oil company's chemical division in Houston. He discussed the situation at length by telephone but asked not to be identified.

"You push in on the petrochemical-supply balloon one place and it pops out somewhere else," the oil executive said. He cited a "lack of new plant capacity" to produce the raw materials for the PVC compound.

"We're trying to be more selective about everything and cut out extras, but we'll make sure the DJ's get all our records," said Stan Cornyn, vice-president for creative services at Warner Bros. Records here.

Industry sources generally agree that the first to be hurt by the shortage—perhaps mortally, in some cases—will be the small companies that release records under their own label names, but do not manufacture them. They depend, often on a first-come-first-served basis, on larger record companies such as RCA, Columbia and Capitol, or on independent manufacturers called "custom pressers," to turn vinyl compound into records.

"The little fishes may get eaten up," Mr. Cornyn observed.

Choice Records, a small, new jazz label headed by Gerry MacDonald of Seaciff, N.Y., has released records by Jimmy Cliff, Roland Hanna and others and now has a two-guitar recording by Chas. Wayne and Joe Fuma ready for pressing.

"If we don't get it, we're in big trouble," Mr. MacDonald said. "Our pressing plant, Windsor Records in Paterson, N.J., is small too and they said they could make no commitments whatever as to when—or if ever

we could get delivery. I'm sure they're not playing games. They just don't know whether the truck is going to stop with the barrels of powder from the vinyl manufacturers."

Sam Myers of RCA Records said his company had "stopped accepting new business" but was still pressing records for outside companies that were "our regular customers." He said RCA felt assured of vinyl "for at least six months, maybe even for the year," but was "in constant negotiation for supplies."

"The record business is going to keep signing up artists that they don't know whether the truck is going to stop with the barrels of powder from the vinyl manufacturers," said a spokesman for Columbia Records. "But we're not going to be signing up artists that we won't be able to release."

Predicting an extreme shortage of vinyl ahead, the spokesman said that Columbia had "enough to take care of our essential, foreseeable needs" and thus far had merely "delayed a few albums from November till January."

MUSIC IN ITALY: A Taste for Walton

By William Weaver

ROME (UPI).—Although he has been an Italian resident for many years he has a handsome villa on the island of Ischia, Sir William Walton is not particularly familiar to Italian concertgoers. Last weekend, however, the Italian radio in collaboration with the British Council made partial amends, presenting an all-Walton concert in the RAI auditorium in Rome. The event attracted a capacity audience, and the recorded concert will also eventually be broadcast over the RAI's third program.

The RAI's Rome Symphony Orchestra, (arguably the best orchestra in Italy) was conducted by André Previn, who successfully imposed the Romantic musician Sir William's individual, rather non-Mediterranean idiom. The orchestra's affinity for this, to them new, music was especially evident in the second half of the evening, devoted to the massive 1931 oratorio "Belshazzar's Feast" with its gnarly, tricky rhythmic shifts and its highly personal emotional climate.

Here, the orchestra may have been influenced also by the presence—and the superb performance—of the London Symphony Chorus, flown from England for the event. Prepared by Arthur Oldham, this choir sang not only with admirable precision but also with an impressive intensity. The Italians were all the more moved to learn that the chorus is made up of amateurs, singing for the sheer joy of it, a joy that they manage splendidly to communicate to their listeners.

The soloist was the baritone John Shirley-Quirk, who brought all his musicality and authority to the part of the narrator, not long perhaps but of crucial structural importance, a kind of noble thread running through the work's rich texture.

The oratorio was preceded by the Violin Concerto. Here the soloist was the 24-year-old Korean artist Kyung Wha Chung—soloist and virtually co-conductor, for she seemed to have imposed her deeply felt reading of this mysterious piece on all of her collaborators, including Previn himself. The violinist's impassioned, total participation in the author's intention underlined the multiple meanings of what must be recog-

nized as a major work in the Walton canon.

Sir William himself was present and, at the evening's conclusion, was enthusiastically hailed, sharing the long, warm ovation with the orchestra and the fine guest artists.

THE GALLERIES IN LONDON

Lithographs from the Curwen Studio, Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London, NW 3, to Jan. 12.

The Curwen Press has a long tradition of cooperation with artists-printmakers. In this retrospective of 15 years' printmaking work is included by Richard Beer, Lynn Chadwick, Alan Davie, Eric Elisabeth Frink, David Gentleman, Barbara Hepworth, David Hockney, Stanley Jones, Bernard Leach, Keith Michell, Henry Moore, John Piper, Patrick Procter, Man Ray, Ceri Richards, Birgit Skold, Graham Sutherland and Zadkine, among others.

Francis Morelet, Lucy Milton Gallery, 125 Notting Hill Gate, London, W11, to Jan. 31.

A foretaste of a large retrospective which is to tour a number of English provincial museums and galleries, this show is divided into two parts—the "Systems" paintings of 1953-57, and the "Neons" of 1972, in which the bar paintings of the 1950s are translated into terms of flashing light. All Morelet's work is remarkable for its precision and purity; it is

a great pleasure to find an abstractionist who arouses the same responses, at least in the viewer, as a mathematical philosopher.

John Higgins, Alvin Gallery, 45 Grafton St., London, W1, to Jan. 31.

Subtitled "Of Motive Force" this show of recent work attempts to freeze in time the space way movements of nature. The "waves" of power is suggested by abstract pointillisms and patterns of the metal, and by the sinuous curvature of the industrial pieces.

Barry Castle, The Portal Gallery, 10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Feb. 2.

Titled "King Solomon and Harlot and Other Paintings" this exhibition of Biblical and classical mythologies treated in an educated-art style combines the Irish-born artist's Celtic fervor with the aesthetic knowledge she has acquired in Paris where she now lives.

—MAX WYKES-JONES

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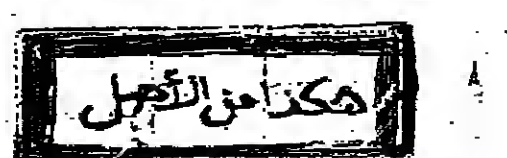
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Heavy Debt Lay Menace K. Economy

Bank Loan Volume Would Worsen Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Britain's economy, already limp because of union slowdowns and the fuel squeeze, is likely to be further hampered by a heavy debt load.

The volume of bank loans has risen recently from about £717 million in the 1969-70 fiscal year to about £8.2 billion in the year ended last April. In 1973, consumer borrowing jumped about 8 percent of after-tax income to 13 percent. Meanwhile, bankruptcies filed in London courts last year reached a 10-year high of 1,530.

In addition, recent weeks have seen London's financial community coming to the rescue of three troubled banks that were threatened when the London stock market declined and credit began to dry up.

London County Securities, a subsidiary of the City of London, and the City of London, known as fringe banks because they mix banking with other operations, were all sent shivers of apprehension running through the financial community. Big commercial banks have stepped in to rescue the City of London, and the City of London's chairman has said plans for liquidation.

"Disquiet" in City: Russell Clark, economist at National Westminster Bank, concedes there is "disquiet" over the rising level of interest rates in Britain.

The Bank of England, which has also expressed concern that rising interest rates could lead to a "soft landing" in the economy, has cut the so-called base lending rate for banks at a sky-high 12 1/2 percent.

Such a high level, Mr. Clark says, places a financial squeeze on individuals and small businesses.

The National Westminster Bank anticipates that "industrial plants like Imperial Chemical Industries will take rising rates in stride, but the far less likely concern farmers or other concerns."

Clark and other economists also note with concern that Britain on a three-day week to conserve shrunken supplies, "income has been reduced for a lot of small firms, though their overall will continue to be high."

Bankruptcies Seen: J.S. business consultant with British corporate customers predicts that if the sharp rise in interest rates continues for a couple of months, "we'll see business failures all the way."

League borrowings have also risen, and Norman Griggs, the general manager of the building industry association, also expressed concern over the "undented" rise in mortgage rates which have recently leaped percent from 8.5 percent.

Griggs maintains that "the rise in mortgage rates will undoubtedly exert the term of loans."

Blackaby, deputy director of prestigious National Institute of Economic and Social Research, predicts that "banks will be coming to the aid of small business severely placed as a result of the slowdown."

Unlikely that building as would do much to possess homes as a result of the day week," he adds, "and unchallenged loans also aren't to be called in."

Clark has fewer big banking firms than the United States, a condition that makes a bank failure "inconceivable" to Mr. Blackaby even in the severe recession. The country's main banks "aren't," he contends, "the banks that would cause a financial crisis."

Clark also "indicated they would not see any second industrial financial distress should arise, he says."

Bankruptcies Up % in Japan

YO, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japanese corporate bankruptcies involving more than 10,000 firms, about \$800 million, totaled 917, up 46.5 percent from a year earlier, Teikokuha, a business agency, said today.

Bankruptcies in December and 1973 totaled 917, up 46.5 percent from a year earlier, Teikokuha, a business agency, said today.

Defining SDR Stymies Monetary Reform Talks

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—World monetary experts meeting here today failed to make progress on the definition of the new reserve unit destined to form the basis of a reformed monetary system, conference sources said.

How to value this reserve asset, known as special drawing rights (SDRs), in order to make it an attractive alternative to gold, was the first item on the agenda of a two-day meeting here of the Committee of 20 deputies.

The deputies, whose task is to negotiate a reform of the world monetary system, are finance ministers and central bank officials from 20 countries. They are preparing the ground here today and tomorrow for their finance ministers, who will meet here at the end of the week.

Paul Volcker, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the U.S. Treasury, told reporters there had been no consensus on the problem of the valuation of SDRs.

The general objective is to link the value of SDRs to the average value of a "basket" of major national currencies. But there are differences about how this should be done.

Mr. Volcker, who described the discussion of "the subject as long and tedious," indicated that some delegates believe that valuing SDRs in terms of currencies was unrealistic unless the currencies themselves had stable values. This is not so under the present system of floating exchange rates.

Mr. Volcker said, however, that the delegates had a good discussion on the other topic on today's agenda—how to strengthen the International Monetary Fund's authority as the watchdog of international monetary affairs.

Governments are still officially committed to a target date of July 21 for reaching a broad agreement on a new monetary system, but this target date is now generally regarded as unrealistic.

Price Impact Studied: WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz said today that a major concern of the C-20 ministers meeting in Rome will be the impact of the oil price increases on the balance-of-payments position of the less developed countries.

"It appears that the added cost of oil to the less developed countries may wipe out the concessional aid grants given them so that, in effect, the energy crisis might wipe out efforts of all to help the poorest people on earth," he said.

Mr. Shultz, who will leave tonight for the meeting, said that the United States expects that the ministers will examine the impact of the energy crisis on monetary reform.

"We will try to come to grips with the facts and the estimates and then see what should be done," he said.

The most that is expected from the meeting is that some progress can be made this year in strengthening the IMF by creating a high-level policy group capable of responding flexibly to changes in world financial conditions by warding off or mitigating currency crises and strengthening the role of the special drawing rights—the fund-created "paper gold" used by members in central bank transactions.

To allow the finance ministers to reach even the most tentative conclusions about the energy crisis and what to do about it, they have to have the facts.

For the moment, however, there are so many estimates about how much additional revenue the oil producers will earn this year, about the likely inflationary effect of increased oil costs and about balance-of-payments impact on individual countries from the higher prices that the Rome meeting may be only the first of many to be held this year.

U.S. Payments Seen Worsening By \$9.2 Billion

BONN, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Washington expects its balance of payments to worsen by \$9.2 billion this year due to the oil shortage and higher prices, former West German Finance Minister Alex Moeller said today after talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz.

Mr. Moeller told a press conference the U.S. Treasury now expects a payments deficit of \$10 billion instead of the \$8.7 billion surplus earlier forecast.

Oil-producing countries can now expect a surplus of \$65.3 billion against the earlier forecast of \$12.5 billion, Mr. Moeller reported Mr. Shultz as saying.

He said that the conference of foreign ministers of oil consumers to be held in Washington next month will aim to create a program to combat rising oil prices. It will also discuss programs for the joint use of existing energy supplies and for opening up new sources of energy.

Washington is convinced that bilateral agreements between oil producers and consumers were no solution, Mr. Moeller said. Mr. Shultz said that "these countries cannot elude the worldwide effects of the energy crisis," Mr. Moeller said.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Germans to Build Libyan Tire Plant

A West German consortium has received a contract to build a tire plant in Libya valued at 100 million deutsche marks. The Libyan state-owned plant will have the capacity to produce 450,000 car and truck tires a year and the corresponding number of tubes. The German consortium, Dekora, is headed by the Krupp machine-building subsidiary, Krupp Maschinenfabriken. Other members of the group are Phoenix Gummiwerke and the machine makers Hermann Berstorff. The contract also includes a five-year technical assistance agreement between the Libyan government and Phoenix after the completion of the plant.

BSN Earnings Up 30 Percent

BSN-Gervais Denon estimates 1973 share earnings rose 30 percent to 101 francs (about \$19.50). Consolidated turnover was up 17 percent to 9.1 billion francs. The company's food sector accounted for the largest share of turnover with 4.9 billion francs (54 percent of the total). That glass 8.1 billion francs and packaging 1.1 billion francs. Company president Antoine Riboud said that the sharp increase in the price of energy "constitutes a major problem for 1974," and that "it is not possible to make any predictions at this stage."

Japan to Buy Uranium From Eurodif

The Japanese government has confirmed its intention of purchasing enriched uranium from the French-sponsored Eurodif project. An official of the five-nation Eurodif organization says that Japan plans to buy between one million and 1.5 million separation units yearly between 1980 and 1990 at \$37 a unit. Formal signing of the accord is expected for June. The Japanese contract, the first for Eurodif, would correspond to about one-sixth of the projected plant's capacity of nine million tons of units yearly. The five members of Eurodif, which plans to enrich uranium through the gaseous process, are France, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Sweden.

Suez Group Buys Control of Salins

Cle. La Henin, a member of the Suez banking group, has acquired control of Salins du Midi following a takeover bid. A total 1.39 million Salins shares were tendered and all will be acquired by La Henin. Salins is a large salt producer with major interests in vineyards and real estate in southern France. The Suez group previously owned about 10 percent of Salins's capital.

ITT Aims for Better Image

International Telephone and Telegraph, which probably has been involved in more controversy than any company in recent years, is increasing its corporate advertising budget by about 115 percent over last year's. The worldwide conglomerate, previously beset by anti-trust troubles, more recently charged with attempted interference in a foreign election, and embroiled in controversy over its influence with the Nixon administration, will address itself to none of these problems in the campaign. It will instead focus on various devices it has perfected or is developing "that will help people." Asked if the campaign was to offset the considerable bad publicity that ITT has received, John L. Lowden, director of advertising and sales promotion, said, "What we're doing we hope is in the best interest of the corporation on all levels."

Decline Could Occur in Current Quarter

U.S. Growth in GNP Slumps to 1 Percent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Growth in the U.S. economy slowed sharply in the fourth quarter and probably is heading for an outright decline in the current three-month period, government economists believe.

The Commerce Department is expected to report Thursday that the economy's "real" growth rate, the rate after removing the effects of higher prices, fell to around a 1 percent annual pace in the December quarter.

The drop represents a bumpy come-down from the "soft landing" path that Nixon administration economists had charted for easing the economy off the unsustainable boom of 1973's first half.

With the energy crisis threatening a crash landing rather than a soft landing, federal forecasters are tentatively projecting a mild decline for the economy's total output, or gross national product, in the current quarter, depending on the extent of fuel shortages.

Government analysts assess the low growth rate of the past quarter largely reflects supply and capacity problems rather than weak demand. "In a sense," said one, "it really isn't a sign of weakness but a sign that the economy is operating at peak capacity." With materials, re-

sources and plant capacity being almost fully utilized, "there is very little room to grow," he said.

The current period, the analyst added, "is going to be a tough quarter" due to the effects of energy shortages. "Our initial look at it shows it will be a negative quarter," that is, one of declining real output, he said.

While final GNP figures for the fourth quarter are yet to be calculated, government economists expect this week's report to show that fourth-quarter GNP rose between \$25 billion and \$30 billion from the third quarter's seasonally-adjusted rate of \$120.5 billion, compared with a third-quarter rise of \$32.5 billion.

But nearly all the 8 to 9 percent GNP gain in the past quarter was due to inflation, with the GNP price index in December showing a steeper rise than the 7 percent annual rate of the third quarter, federal analysts calculate. That would leave only around 1 percent of the gain in "real" GNP.

The outlook for the current quarter depends heavily on the impact of fuel shortages on production and on the way consumers behave, analysts figure. Based on December retail-sales figures, some government economists are mildly optimistic that consumers will continue spending freely despite worries about inflation and rising unemployment.

December retail sales dropped 1.3 percent from November, but the decline was due almost entirely to the continuing slump in auto sales, which fell 11 percent last month.

The auto sales decline was worse than expected, one government economist said, but other retail sales in December held up better than expected. "Everybody expected a worse picture" on December retail sales, he commented.

December retail sales dropped 1.3 percent from November, but the decline was due almost entirely to the continuing slump in auto sales, which fell 11 percent last month.

Wall St. Flurry Fades After Peace Hopes Dim

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Early active buying, apparently based on hopes of an early Middle East peace pact, got today's New York Stock Exchange session off to a good start, but the flurry petered out and the Dow Jones industrial average ended down 1.30 points at 841.11.

The Dow had been ahead 9 points early in the session, but by midday it was down more than 4 points.

U.S. Incomes Hit by Prices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A congressional staff study reported yesterday that prices rose faster than incomes last year and that consumers are worse off now than they were at the beginning of 1973, and it predicted more of the same in 1974.

The study, released by the consumer economics subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, said that poorer people were hardest hit by the 1973 inflation because a "high proportion of their purchases are necessarily concentrated in such items as food, housing and fuel, where price increases have been particularly severe."

The report charged that the administration "seriously underestimated the severity of inflation in 1973 and its adverse impact on the economic position of consumers. Moreover, there is no indication at this time that the rate of inflation will moderate in 1974 and consequently the real purchasing power of consumers is likely to continue to decline."

It claimed that "to a considerable extent the nation's current economic malaise is the result of a tendency to pretend problems are not serious until a crisis occurs." It also accused the administration of not giving Congress or the public the full facts "in the hope of achieving certain short-run political benefits."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., chairman of the subcommittee, said the "inflation of 1973 has resulted in cost-of-living increases greater than any experienced in this country since the end of World War II. A middle-income family with a budget of \$12,814, for example, had to pay an extra \$1,163 in 1973 just to maintain its 1972 living standard."

Rank Profit Rises 33% During Year

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Rank Organisation Ltd. rose 33 percent to a record £25.1 million in the year ended Oct. 21, up from £25.4 million the previous year.

Reporting this today the company declared an interim dividend of 14.65 percent, making a total of 24.15 percent for the year, up from an adjusted 19.25 percent. Rank said the increase was the maximum allowed under government guidelines.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

70-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	70-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	3000	100	100	100	0	100	3000	100	100	100	0
101	3000	100	100	100	0	101	3000	100	100	100	0
102	3000	100	100	100	0	102	3000	100	100	100	0
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199	3000	100	100	100	0	199	3000	100	100	100	0
200	3000	100	100	100	0	200	3000	100	100	100	0

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 14, 1974	Price
Asahi Glass	250
Canon Camera	250
Del. Nip. Print	250
Fuji Photo	250
Honda Motor	250
Kia Corp.	250
Nissan Motor	250
Sanyo Corp.	250
Sony Corp.	250
Toshiba Corp.	250
Yamaha Motor	250

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Alcoa	250
Alumina	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250

Brussels

Alcoa	250
Alumina	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250

Frankfurt

Alcoa	250
Alumina	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250

London

Alcoa	250
Alumina	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250

Zurich

Alcoa	250
Alumina	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250
Aluminum	250

Most Active—New York

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DATE: 10/10/1991 TIME: 10:00 AM PAGE: 1

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

هكذا من الرجل

[illegible]

This manuscript appears as a matter of record only.

Agent: Trade Development Bank

December 1973

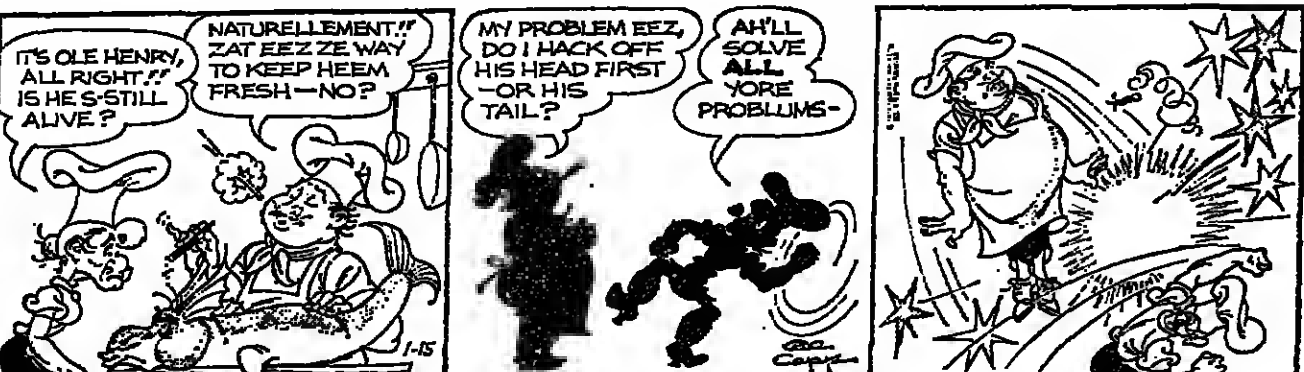
PEANUTS



B.C.



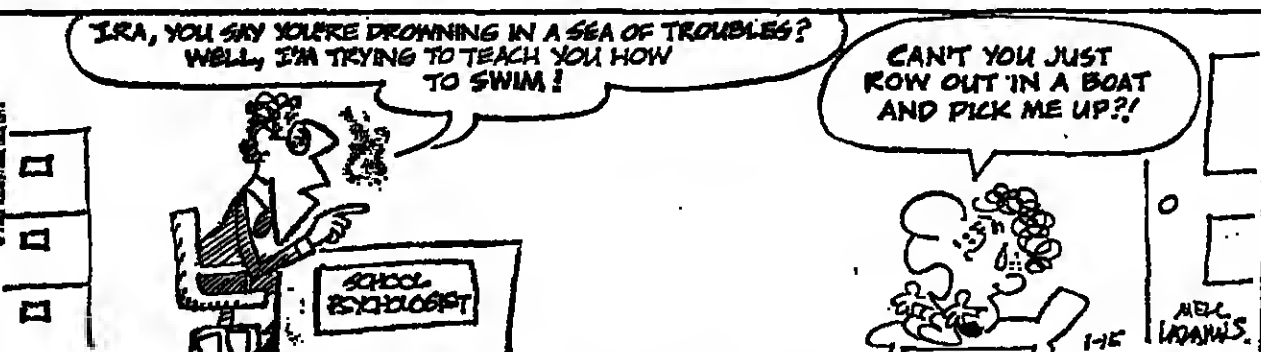
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



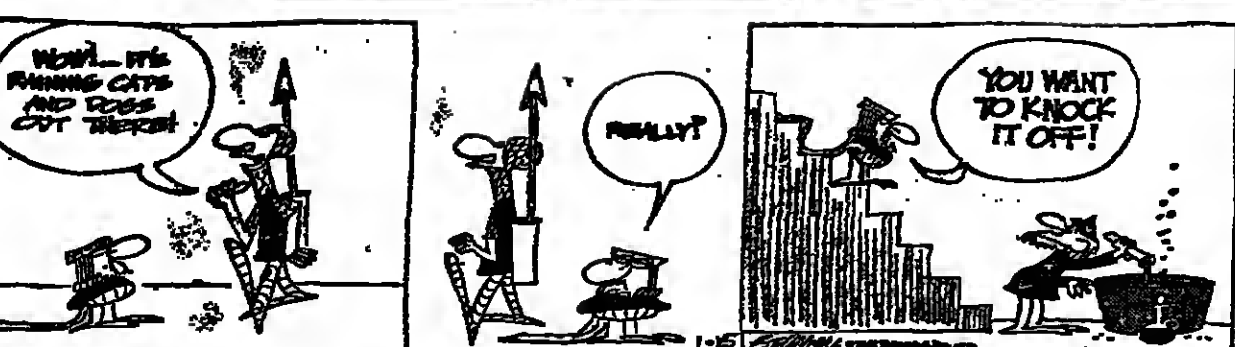
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD ID



REX MORGAN



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A useful new book for bridge players is "Slam Bidding" by the Scottish authority Hugh Kelsey.

The author deals competently with the basics—Blackwood, cue-bids and so on. But the bulk of the book has to do with specialized methods popular outside the United States: the Roman two diamonds for big three-suited; asking bids, especially as developed in South Africa; and the elaborate Byrnes four no-trump convention, which has recently found favor with British experts.

A difficult example cited by Kelsey is shown in the diagram. Almost all pairs would play in spades and make 11 tricks, although 12 can be brought in if the defenders fail to cash their heart trick and the diamonds break three-three.

The author points out that a club slam, with a four-three fit, has a good chance. The 12th trick can come from a heart ruff in the North hand, so that the declarer makes five trump tricks, five spade tricks and two diamond tricks. Clearly a heart ruff is not helpful if spades

are trump—the ruff must come in the short trump hand.

The author suggests that six clubs should be reached by the auction shown. South jumps to three clubs in response to one spade, an action that would be favored by a minority of experts here, and shows a spade preference over three diamonds. North's preference to four clubs clearly shows exactly three-card support and implies a singleton heart, and this inspires South to launch into Blackwood and bid the club slam.

The desirability of the club slam depends on North's possession of both black jacks, which is difficult for South to determine. Without the club jack, the slam would be poor. With the club jack, it would be moderate.

With the East-West cards as shown in the diagram, the club slam can be beaten by perfect defense. West leads a spade, knowing from the bidding that his partner must have a singleton. South wins in the dummy and must head for his heart ruff. He puts East to the test.

East is tempted to put up the ace, but should realize that his best chance lies in West's having the heart king. If he bravely ducks, he will get the spade ruff to defeat the slam, and South is poorly rewarded for his aggressive and imaginative bidding.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A J 7 5 4	♥ 2	♠ A 9	♥ A J 9 8 5
♦ K 10 7 3	♣ A 9 4	♦ K 10 2	♣ Q 7 4 3
♠ J 7 5	♥ 9 2	♠ 10 6 5	♥ 8 7 4 3

SOUTH		WEST	
♠ K Q 3	♥ Q 8 4	♠ K Q 3	♥ Q 8 4
♦ 8 6 3	♣ A K Q 5	♦ 8 6 3	♣ A K Q 5

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West leads the spade two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle	
NAME	ALICE TIBBET
ADDRESS	1000 SEMINOLE
CITY	MIAMI BEACH
STATE	FLORIDA
ZIP	33156
PHONE	305-555-1234
EMAIL	alice.tibbet@miamicity.com
DATE	12/15/73
SIGNATURE	ALICE TIBBET

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAPOS
NIBKT
FARTY
SNORPI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the complete answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumbles: PLAID ENSUE TYCOON UPLIFT

Answers May look hot in spite of the ice—ST-ICE

BOOKS

SULA

By Toni Morrison. Knopf, 174 pp. \$5.95.

FALLING BODIES

By Sue Kaufman. Doubleday, 270 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TIME and again, one feels one's about to see what Toni Morrison is trying to do in her second novel, "Sula." One glimpses it for a moment in her artful evocation of the black community of Medallion, Ohio, which at the opening of "Sula" is about to be obliterated by a suburban golf course. "They are going to use the time and a Half-Pool Hall, where fast in long tan shoes once pointed down from chair rungs. A steel ball will knock to dust Irene's Palace of Cosmetology, where women used to lean their heads back on sink trays and doze while Irene lathered Nu Nile into their hair. Men in khaki work clothes will pay losses the state of Retard's Grill, where the owner cooked in her hat because she couldn't remember the ingredients without it." One almost glimpses it in the tragicomic family histories of the story's two heroines: of Nell, whose super-respectable mother brought her to Medallion, the Bottom, as the black section of Medallion is called, from a New Orleans warehouse; of Sula, whose grandmother is rumored to have stuck her leg under a passing train in order to live off the \$10,000 worth of injury compensation she receives.

Or one almost glimpses Miss Morrison's fictional world in the violence with which her characters love one another. Sula's grandmother burnt her own son to death for becoming a "junkie" ("...He wanted to crawl back in my womb and well... I ain't got no more room given if he could do it"). Yet she leaps from a second-story window in a vain attempt to save her daughter, Sula's mother, from an accidental burning. Sula herself is stricken when she causes a playmate to drown, yet she is frozen in fascination as she watches her mother burn. And when the black community of the Bottom finally unites at the end of the novel, it is to celebrate National Suicide Day, a ritual improvised by Shadrach, who has seen death while fighting in World War I, and tried to bring it home to his people.

And one comes closest to glimpsing the heart of "Sula" in the strange career of the title character herself—Sula, who is stamped above one eyebrow with a rose-shaped birthmark that may be either the mark of Satan or a third eye with which to look into the souls of her people. Sula herself, who in her apparently self-reliance becomes the lodestar by which the people of the Bottom guide their lives; Sula, herself, who may very well be contemporary American fiction's first female "bad nigger"—that scapegoat that speaks in its death the death the unrepentant anger of its race.

The trouble is, Miss Morrison gives one the feeling that she has written each of her scenes from scratch—that is, that none of them have anything much to do with the ones that preceded them. Moreover, her brooding

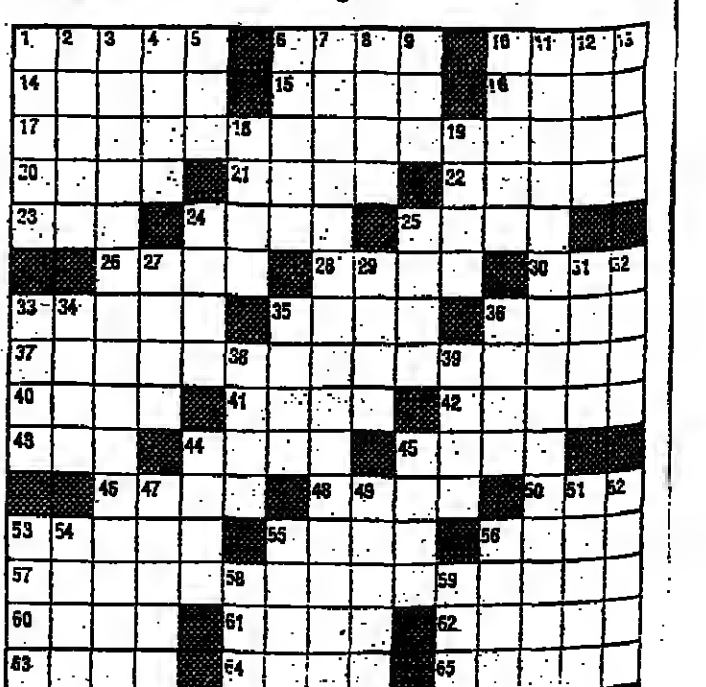
Of course, I did go on... to the very end of "Falling Bodies" if only to find out why Emma temporarily obsessed with the falling bodies of suicides from high places. I went on to the very end, where Emma finally emerges from a personal chaos neither comic nor satirical enough to compensate me for my efforts. Most of all, I was left with the feeling that Miss Kaufman is trying to strike a resounding blow with women's liberation. For the sake of her future fiction, I hope they eventually make a deal.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		DOWN	
1	Twig broom	1	"In Arms"
6	Words before brute	2	Grinding agent
10	Nine inches	3	Midwest city
14	Violin maker	4	"Miss" regrets
15	No	5	Opposite of max.
16	Sea eagle	6	Allen
17	Cole Porter tune	7	Harvard club
20	Goddess of discord	8	Musical instrument
21	Sunken fence	9	Exploit
22	Edward of TV	10	Famous doctor
23	Opposite of antonym	11	Substitute sovereigns
24	"Mens" in corporate jargon		
25	Record		
26	Incite		
28	Kind of fire		
30	Hebrew judge		
33	Engaged in combat		
35	English school		
36	Greek letters		
37	Gershwin tune		
40	Arab title		
41	Palm drink		
42	Up		
43	TV network		
44	Ballet skirt		
45	Suffer, in Scotland		
12	Miss Jackson		
13	"do-well"		
18	"Is—su"		
19	Pace or trot		
24	Balkan native		
25	Filmstones' pet		
27	Heavyweight champ in 1934		
28	Negri		
31	Whitewash		
32	Crystal-gazer's words		
33	Befuddled		
34	Grant's		
35	Do desk work		
36	Sneaky		
38	Burden		
39	Diversity		
40	Filmman Suffa		
41	Rhet Butler's closing word		
42	Rowed		
43	Chessman		
44	Warn		
45	Mexican money		
46	Faisal, e.g.		
47	Soccer star		
48	Son of Isaac		
49	Wine's partner		
50	Baseball city		
51	Abbr.		
52	Durocher's nickname		



مكتبة النجف

